Tamil Arasu

NOVEMBER '75

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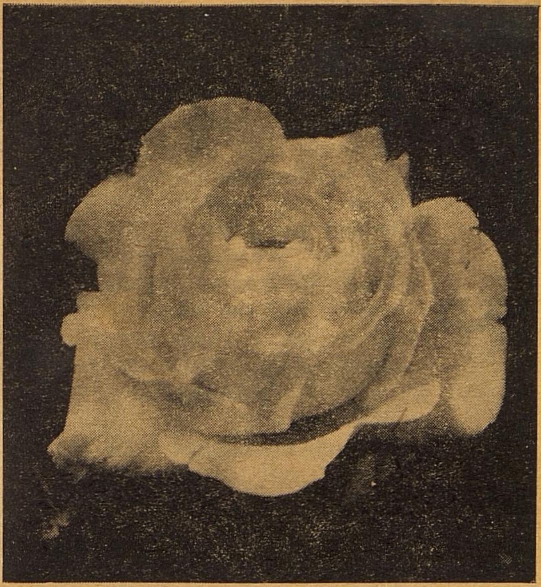

A tribute to the Memory of Pandit Nehru on Page 4

Tamil Arasu

VOL: VI NOVEMBER, 1975 ISSUE: 5

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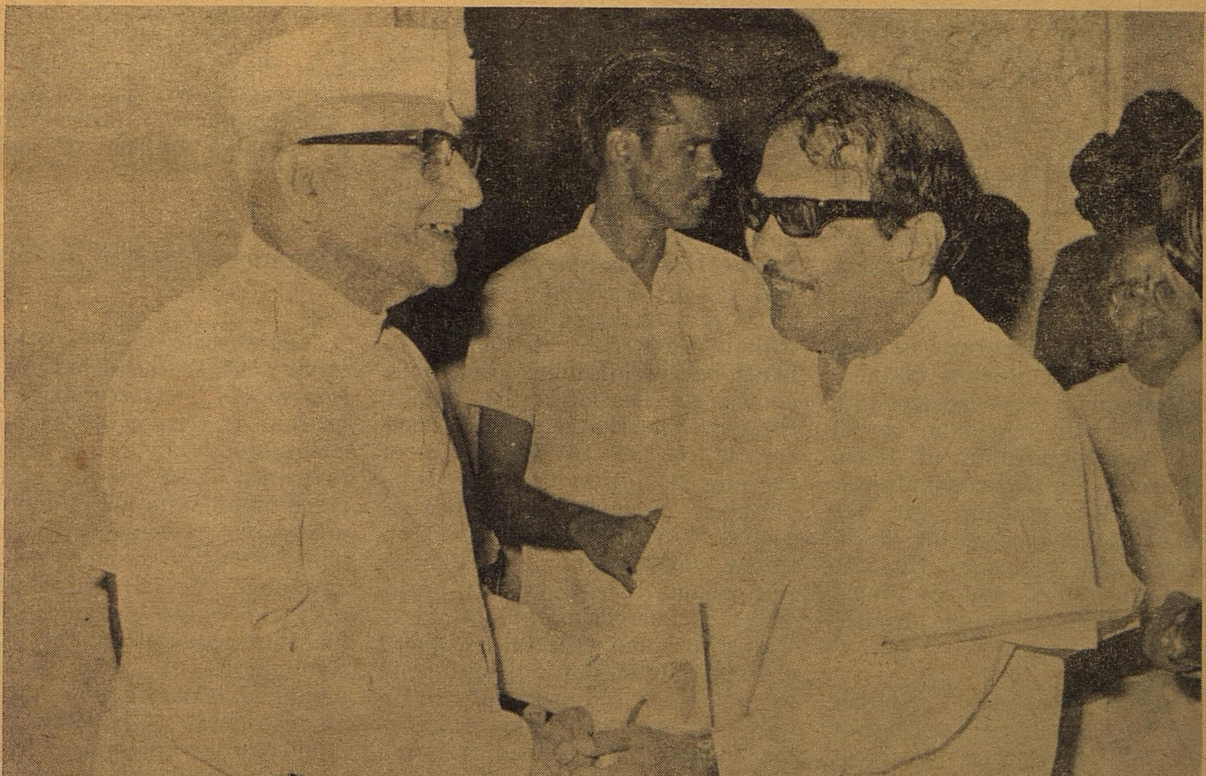
THE GOVERNOR IS '68



Thiru K. K. Shah Governor of Tamil Nadu being felicitated on his Birthday by Chief Minister at Raj Bhavan, on 27—10—75. The Governor's Birthday was marked by the publication of a Commemoration Volume of tributes by a variety of persons from all walks of life.

PANDIT NEHRU'S VISION OF INDIA

THE HUMAN GOAL OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY

TAMIL NADU GOVERNOR THIRU K. K. SHAH'S CALL FOR RELENTLESS CRUSADE FOR CLASSLESS SOCIETY AS OUR NEHRU MEMORIAL

Jawaharlal Nehru was bubbling with optimism whenever he talked of India. He had immense faith in the people of India. He hated cynicism and destructive approach to national problems. Every step he took and every measure he contemplated for the progress of India caused minimum inconvenience to a few and brought maximum benefit to the vast population of India. His concept of mixed economy was based on this principle. He was aware of the danger of the weaking irreparable damage. He was therefore cautious, and prevented extremists from allowing progress being sacrificed.

A cynic is apt to ask—" Whither India ? ". Jawaharlal's clearcut answer is—" Surely to the great human goal of social and economic equality, to the ending of all exploitation of nation by nation and class by class, to national freedom within the framework of an international co-operative socialist world federation. This is not an empty idealist dream as some people imagine. It is within the range of the practical politics of today and the near future.'

If self-reliance was his motto, continued progress was his constant anxiety. No nation can depend upon external assistance for all time and yet no developing nation can catch up with the developed nations without external assistance. To match both is difficult and sometimes agonising. The larger the options, the greater the skill required to make correct choice. In the midst of clashing ideologies, throttling compulsions of game of balance of power by major powers and cut-throat competition, his approch was sound, sagacious and wise. These are his memorable words—" Unarmed and peaceful, we faced a proud empire, not looking for aid to any other country, and relying only on ourselves. This gave us the strength that sustained us during the struggle for independence. If we had faith and self-confidence when, to outward seeming, we were powerless, then surely we are much better off today when we are a free people with the strength of a great country behind us. Why then should our faith and our confidence in ourselves weaken ? We must learn to depend on ourselves and not look to others for help every time we are in trouble. Certainly we want to make friends with the rest of the world. We also seek the goodwill and co-operation of all those who reside in this country, whatever their race or nationlity. We welcome help and co-operation from every quarter, but we must depend primarily on our own resources. We should not forget that those who lean too much on others tend to become weak and helpless themselves." These words are still ringing in our ears. It is heartening that her illustrious daughter reinforces his wise concept with adroitness and unmatched wisdom.

What greater proof of Jawaharlal's uncanny capacity to handle this dangerous concept of mixed economy to the greatest advantage of India can be provided than the fact that between 1969 and 1972, India had developed resilience to spend more than ten thousand crores for defence alone, to spend about 5000 crores to face droughts, to find 6000 crores to face three wars and to continue to meet the capital costs of Five Year Plans. Thanks to the vision and versatile wisdom of Jawaharlal, India continues to progress in spite of crushing burden of galloping population.

Meaning of Social Justice

Let us therefore resolve to carry on his relentless crusade for a classless society and self-reliance. Let us not be swayed by momentary compulsions. Let us remember that when we have to face stiff resistance on all sides, we cannot do so unless our collective wisdom and united strength are put to maximum advantage. Social justice will remain an empty slogan unless we build up economic might to meet compulsions of social justice. If organised labour does not become an instrument of hope to starving millions who are unorganised, the unemployed would be obliged to organise. That means class war which Jawaharlal deftly avoided. We want to struggle for poorer sections without inviting class war. That can be accomplished only if we tread the path chalked out by Jawaharlal. Let us resolve to do so and thereby perpetuate his memory.

Associating T.N.E.B. Employees in Operational Activities

SERIES OF MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF LABOUR RELATIONS IN T.N.E.B.

A tripartite meeting attended by the Electricity Board Chairmen, Worker's representatives and the Union Ministers for Energy and Labour at New Delhi in August, 1975 has formulated a 10 point guidelines for associating workers' representatives with the Operational activities of the Power Systems in the country. The guidelines are under consideration of the Board.

All the employees of the taken-over Electric Licensees have become employees of Board but they are continued to be governed by the same terms and conditions of service of the Ex-licensees. The question of bringing these employees under the Boards service conditions by absorbing them in suitable posts under Board's cadre is under examination.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Leave Regulations and the Standing Orders for workmen were modified providing maximum accumulation of leave of 180 days in all cases and also for grant of the entire leave on medical certificate admissible, throughout service, on full pay instead of on half pay as previously existing.

Under a scheme approved by the Board, the heirs of employees who die while in service, leaving their families in indigent circumstances are considered for employment under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board in accordance with their qualifications and suitability.

Direct recruitment to posts of Junior Assistants and Cashiers have been deferred for the present so as to absorb qualified workmen who are already in service under the Board.

A family benefit scheme which enables the family of an employee to receive a lumpsum payment of Rs. 10,000 on premature death of the employee while in service has also been introduced for all the regular staff in the Electricity Board.

The TamilNadu Electricity Board has a phased programme for absorption of Temporary casual labour. The third stage of absorption of T.C.L. workmen who have put in 4 years of service as on 31st Ddecember 1974 in regular employment has been taken up and it is expected to benefit about 31,000 workmen. After this absorption only 15,000 would remain as T.C.L. and they would also be absorbed in 1976.

The previous settlement covering the wage revision expired on 30th November 1974 and negotiations have been initiated with the Unions of workmen concerned for arriving at fresh settlement.

With a view to have contented labour with job satisfaction, dialogues were also held with labour representatives and Engineering Associations for three days recently. Their various representations and grievances are receiving due consideration. Their demands will be met to the extent possible by the Board.

Board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 40,000 for conducting inter-system Tournaments and participation of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Teams in the All India Electricity Board Tournaments.

Also recurring and non-recurring grants are sanctioned to the various sports and recreation clubs under the Board according to their needs.

During February 1975 Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Sports Control Board conducted the second All India Electricity Board Basket Ball Tournament. In the First All India Electricity Board Athletic Meet held at Patiala the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Athletic Team also participated.

INTER-CONNECTION OF TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY GRID, WITH SRILANKA GRID MOOTED

Tamil Nadu has also taken up with the Government of India the need for inter-connection of grids with Sri Lanka and to pursue the matter vigorously. Tamil Nadu's geographical and cultural closeness to Sri Lanka is another factor to be taken advantage of in this respect and Tamil Nadu could be associated with the technical deliberations of interlinking of the grids. T.N.E.B. has participated in the first round of tripartite discussions with Sri Lanka Power Delegation both in Delhi and at Madras during August, 1975.

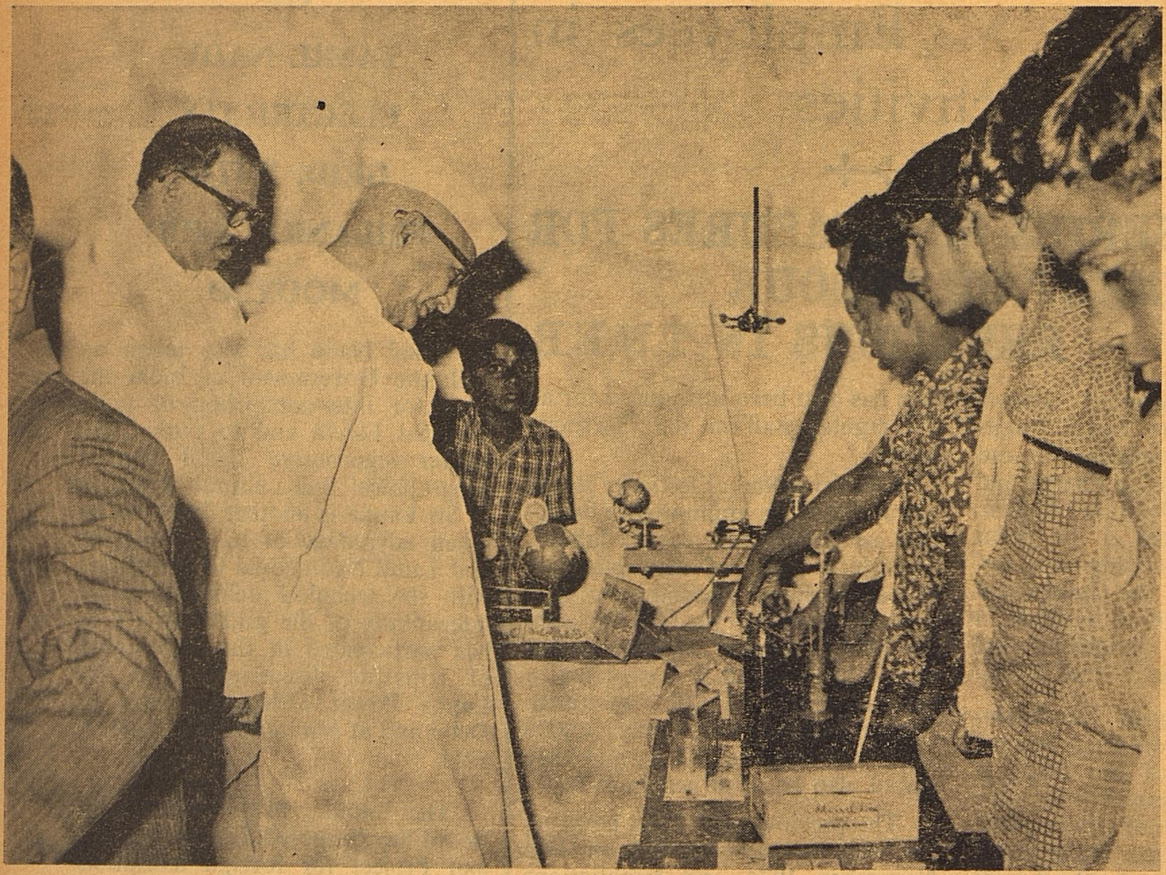
The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has proposed Tuticorin Thermal Project for foreign assistance under Kuwait's Petro dollar scheme. This is receiving attention of the Government of India along with Kalinadhi scheme of Karnataka and Srisailam of Andhra Pradesh.

With the formation of Poompuhar Shipping Corporation under the State sector, Tamil Nadu's reliance on foreign chartered vessels for movement of coal has come down. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has entered into an agreement with Poompuhar Shipping Corporation in September 1974 for transport of coal from Kidderpore Docks to Madras. The Poompuhar Shipping Corporation is at present operating two vessels "TAMIL PERIYAR E.V.R." and "TAMIL ANNA" from December 1974 for transportation of coal from Bengal-Bihar collieries.

The Central subsidy for movement of Coal by sea is not adequate.

A scheme should therefore be devised by the Centre to fully compensate the additional burden incident on the State Electricity Board in transportation of coal by sea, in the interests of power generation.

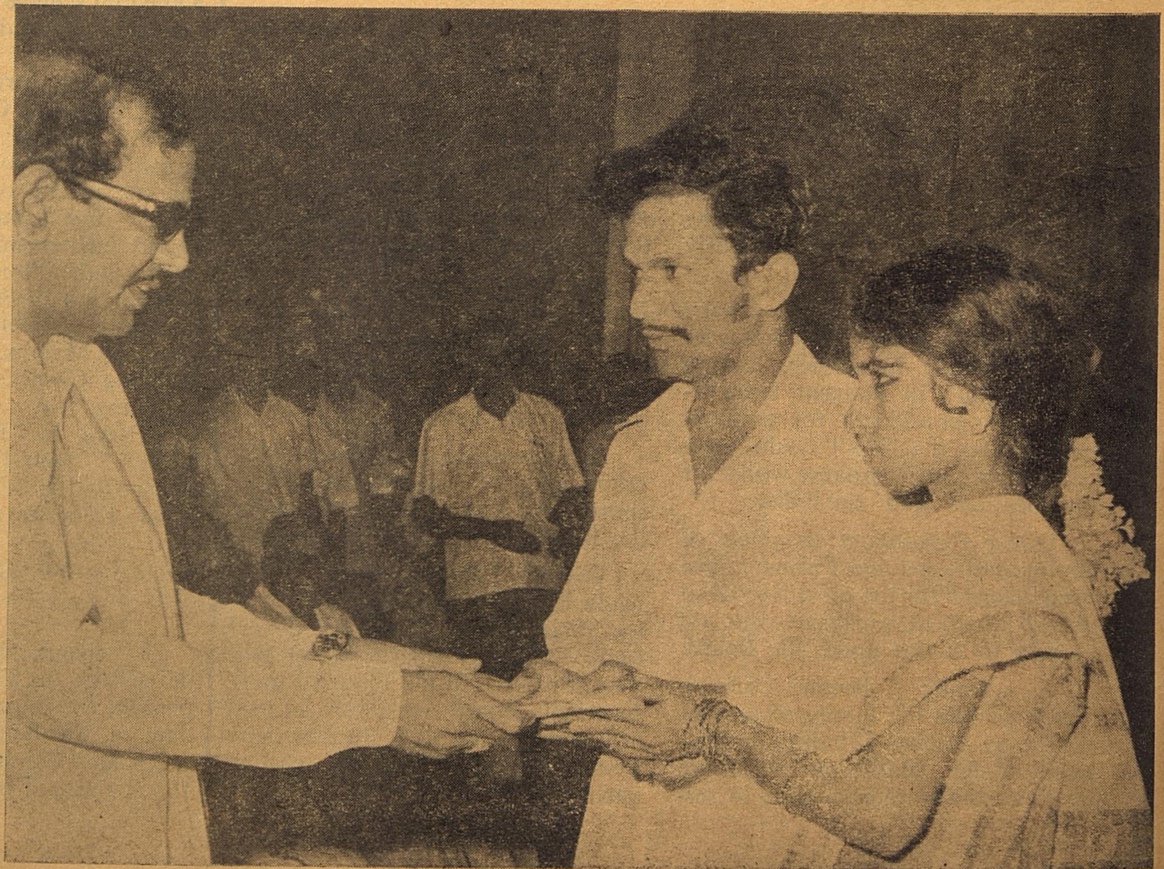
SCIENCE REIGNS SUPREME



A State level Science Exhibition was held in Madras on 4—11—75. The Governor and Minister for Education evince keen interest in the exhibits.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW LIFE

The Chief Minister is presenting a 7 year Small Savings Scheme Certificate of Rs. 5,000 to a young widow who re-married on 22—10—75, at Periyar Thidal. This is one of the social rehabilitation programmes announced by Chief Minister on the occasion of his Birthday last June.



OUT OF RS. 65 CRORES SPENT ON DROUGHT RELIEF BY STATE, CENTRE GAVE ONLY RS. 7.5 CRORES MOSTLY AS LOAN!

Speech of Hon'ble Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, of Tamil Nadu presenting the First Supplementary Estimates for the year 1975-76 to the Tamil Nadu Legislature on 25th October, 1975.

The Supplementary Demands placed before the House are, in all, for a sum of Rs. 46.08 crores. Of this, a sum of Rs. 21.97 crores is in the Revenue Account, a sum of Rs. 14.11 crores is in the Capital and Loan Accounts and a sum of Rs. 10 crores is the appropriation for the enhancement of the corpus of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund. Out of the total demand, a sum of Rs. 45.55 crores is under voted items and a sum of Rs. 0.53 crore is under charged items. I shall touch upon the important schemes and programmes which find place in these demands for grants.

We have successfully faced the worst drought in a century with firmness and determination. We had spent Rs 8.8 crores on special drought relief works outside the Plan in 1974-75. In the current year, we have allocated Rs 15.8 crores for such special drought relief works, out of which an actual expenditure of Rs 15.3 crores has been incurred so far. In addition, an amount of Rs 3 crores has been sanctioned for distribution as taccavi loans to agriculturists for the deepening of irrigation wells. As a drought relief measure, a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 per diesel pumpset was given under a special scheme. The total expenditure incurred on this account is Rs 1.21 crores. I might mention that nearly 60,000 drought relief works were sanctioned out of which 57,600 works have already been completed. Drought relief works were widely spread throughout the State. In addition expenditure from normal Plan provisions have been accelerated in the drought affected areas. We estimate that out of the normal Plan provisions, Rs 30 crores have been spent in the drought affected areas in1974-75 and 1975-76. Altogether, therefore, a total expenditure of nearly Rs 59 crores has been incurred on drought relief. In addition, a provision of Rs. 6 crores has been included in the Supplementary Estimates being the compensation to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions to enable them to bridge their deficit arising from the waiver of the collection of local cess and local cess surcharge due to the drought.

I would like to draw the particular attention of the Honourable Members to the fact that we have received special assistance for drought relief from the Centre only to the extent of Rs 7.5 crores in 1974-75. I would also like to remind the House that 70 per cent of this assistance is in the form of a loan and only 30 per cent is in the form of a grant. The main burden of tackling this extraordinary and unprecedented natural calamity has been borne by the State Government from its own resources.

The drought had also cast its shadow on drinking water supply in urban areas, particularly in the City of Madras. Government have sanctioned a total assistance of Rs 176.18 lakhs to the Corporation of Madras. This has enabled the Corporation to sink 5,000 tube-wells, 400 open wells and to purchase 40 water lorries, 625 steel tanks, 28 oil engine pumpsets and other equipment to maintain a minimum level of water supply to the residents of the City. The massive programme launched by the Corporation was specially directed to meet the requirements of residents in the slum areas and other poorer sections of the City who did not have the benefit of sufficient tap connections. We had also undertaken special works to improve the water supply from the Poondi Reservoir. The Tiruvanmiyur Water Supply Scheme was completed in record time at an expenditure of Rs 50 lakhs. A provision of Rs 19.39 lakhs has also been included in the Supplementary Estimates for the artificial rain making experiments which were carried out in the catchment areas of our hydel reservoirs and in the Red Hills area. This experiment which was boldly undertaken by our Government was quite successful. It is a matter of great satisfaction to all of us that the South-West monsoon has been normal.

We have also made provision in the Supplementary Estimates for an assistance of Rs 24 lakhs to the Madurai Corporation for water supply purposes and a provision of Rs 4.78 lakhs to 19 municipalities to tide over their drinking water scarcity.

Even in a very difficult year, our Government has continued to provide adequate funds for various schemes for the benefit of Harijans and Backward Classes and for other weaker sections of society. The Harijan Housing and Development Corporation will complete the construction of 30,000 houses for Harijans as a first phase by the end of December 1975. The total cost

of this programme will be of the order of Rs 13.5 crores. We have so far sanctioned Rs 4.25 crores in the current year to the Corporation. A further provision of Rs 9.25 crores has been included in the present Supplementary Estimates to complete the first phase. The construction of these houses is now being supervised by the Collectors with special drive under the overall guidance of the H. H. Corporation.

We have also sanctioned the construction of 5,000 houses for fishermen at an estimated cost of Rs 2 crores. An initial provision of Rs 80 lakhs has been included in the Supplementary Estimates for this purpose. Five hundred houses for fishermen at a cost of Rs 35.09 lakhs have been put up at Poompuhar and 400 houses at a total cost of Rs 28.45 lakhs are being constructed at Vanagiri. I would like to announce that Government have decided to give up the collection of instalments already fixed for these houses and to give them free of cost to the fishermen. With this, 900 houses under this free housing scheme for fishermen will be completed shortly.

The Supplementary Estimates also include provisions for several special welfare schemes such as the provision of wheel chairs and tricycles to a total of 2,000 physically handicapped persons—Rs 8 lakhs; additional funds for the training-*cum*-production factory at Muttukadu which was inaugurated in May 1975—Rs 3.1 lakhs; grants to voluntary institutions engaged in the welfare of destitute children—Rs 4.56 lakhs; provision of 1,000 sewing machines free of cost to destitute widows—Rs 7 lakhs; provision of financial assistance in the form of National Savings Certificates for Rs 5,000 to widows who remarry; and the extension of the Old Age Pension scheme to cover destitute widows aged 45 years and above at a cost of Rs 24 lakhs.

Government have decided to extend all the concessions now being granted to scheduled castes to Harijans already converted to Christianity as well. In respect of admissions to educational institutions and reservation in public services, Harijan converts to Christianity will be treated on par with members of backward classes. At present the descendants of Harijan converts to Christianity are not eligible for these concessions. Government have decided to do away with this restriction and to extend these concessions to Harijan converts to Christianity so as to be on par with the members of Backward classes. The amount required for these concessions will be provided separately as an additional amount in the Harijan Welfare grant. Government have also sanctioned an increase in the boarding charges for students in Government hostels for Harijans, backward classes and denotified tribes. The additional cost on account of this increase will be Rs 18.63 lakhs in the current year.

Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Homeopathy Medical College with an attached hospital in Madras at a cost of Rs. 3.1 lakhs. Additional hospital build ings have also been snctioned at Nagapattinam (Rs. 10 lakhs), Nagercoil (Rs 8 lakhs) and Kulithalai (Rs 5 lakhs).

Government have taken a major decision that the entire assistance so far provided to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board should be treated as a hundred per cent grant converting earlier loans also into grants having regard to the fact that this sheme benefits the poorer sections of society. In view of the fact that the expected assistance from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation is not likely to be forthcoming for our slum clearance schemes an additional provision of Rs 1.75 crores over and above the budget provision has been included in the Supplementary Estimates for the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. These items find place in Grant 33.

The establishment of sugar factories is one of our major programmes in the industrial sector. The Co-operative sugar factories being set up at Vellore and Tirupattur are making progress. In addition we have decided to set up a new sugar factory at Thanjavur. The Arignar Anna Sugar Factory at Thanjavur will be the first factory in the public sector under our policy that all new sugar factories should be under public ownership. Work on this project has already commenced and a sum of Rs 15 lakhs as initial share capital for this project has been included in the Supplementary Estimates.

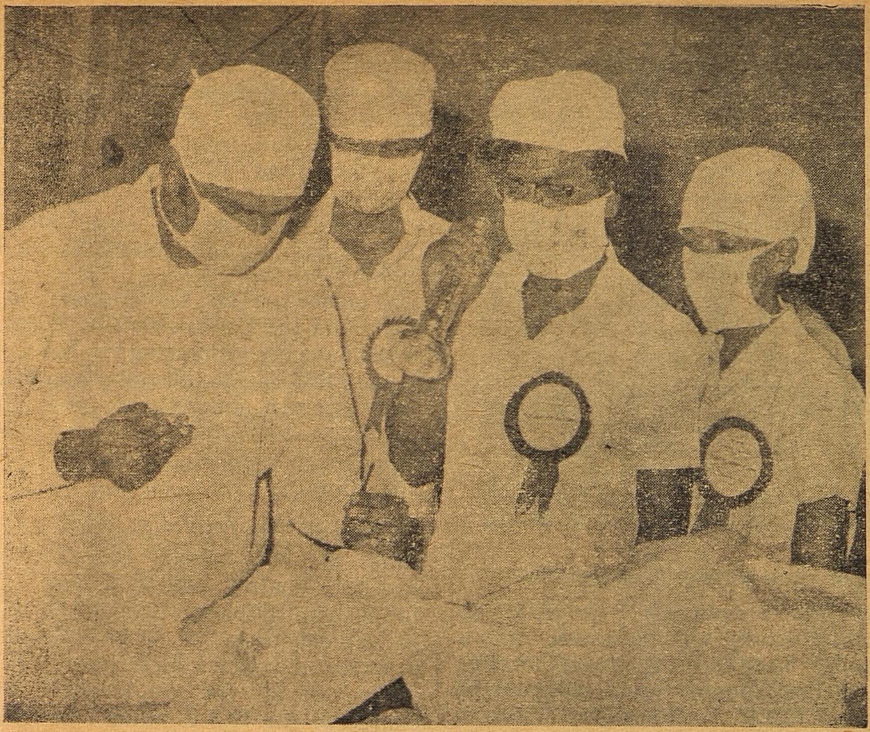
The Supplementary Estimates also include a provision of Rs 1.5 crores for the handloom sector and Rs 86.75 lakhs to Co-operative Spinning Mills. Government have decided to provide an additional amount up to Rs 1 crore towards the rebate on the sale of handloom cloth. These items are included in Grant 56.

In Grant 54, provision has been made for an investment of Rs 1 crore as share capital in the Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation which is expected to play a major role in the development of bus transport in the public sector.

The Centre has come forward to assist in an integrated development programme in the Nilgiris district at a total cost of Rs 7 crores during the Fifth Plan period. A number of schemes under various sectors have been sanctioned under this programme. It is anticipated that an expenditure of Rs 1 crore will be incurred under this programme in the current year. Schemes for raising tea plantations in the Nilgiris and clove plantations in the Kanyakumari district have also been taken up at a total cost of Rs 21.46 lakhs under the Western Ghats Development Programme sponsored by the Central Government. The provisions for these schemes are included in Grants 45 and 55.

We have been alive to the need for promoting art, culture, sports and national unity even in this difficult year. The Supplementary Estimates contain a provision of Rs 9.08 lakhs for the construction of 229 houses for the descendants of Veera pandya Kattabomman at Panchalam kurichi. A provision of Rs 2.82 lakhs for the purchase of a microfilming unit for the Saraswathi Mahal Library at Thanjavur and for training candidates in the Modi script will also be found in the Supplementary Estimates. We have also sanctioned an assistance of Rs one lakh to the Kamala Nehru Memorial Trust to put up a block to be named after Arignar Anna in the Institute of Science and Technology which they are establishing at Sultanpur in Uttar Pradesh. This item is included in Grant 17.

I have touched upon the salient features of the various items of expenditure included in the Supplementary Estimates. The detailed note placed before the House contains further details on these and other items. With these words, Sir, I commend the first Supplementary Estimates for 1975-76 for the acceptance of the House.



N.S.C. volunteers help doctors and patients in the eye camps.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE SERVICE OF POOR AND BECOME RICH

.... IN EXPERIENCE

The goal of National Service Corporations is education through community service. The purpose of the scheme is to enrich the students personality and deepen his or her understanding of the social environment in which he lives. It is expected that the scheme shall help students to develop awareness and gain knowledge of social reality to have a concern for the well being of the community, to undertake appropriate activities designed to tackle social problems and to promote socialwelfare of the community.

National Service Corporations was launched in 1969 by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India. The State Governments are actively involved in promoting the programmes. This scheme is implemented through universities.

The responsibility for evolving, implementing and evaluating programme projects is administered at four levels namely National, State, University and College Committees have been formed for the purpese and national and state stand as advisory bodies.

The work of N.S.C. is commendable since its inception in the universities. More and more students come forward voluntarily to enrol their names in the N.S.C. Like N.C.C. proposal is also there to make the N. S. C. compulsory for college students. Three universities in Tamil Nadu evincing keen interest in boosting up the scheme and they enrol large number of students viz Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Universities. There are about 8,000 volunteers working throughout Tamil Nadu taking into account 4,000 volunteers working in Madras University, 3,800 in Madurai University and 200 in Annamalai University. A Scheme is also there to extend N.S.C. to all colleges because every day universities are receiving letters from various colleges to include their names in the N.S.C. unit. Apart from men volunteers women volunteers are also evincing immence interest in the N.S.C. work. In reward for their services volunteers are paid a testimonail from the university in appreciation of the work they render through this scheme.

Very nominal amount only is being spent by the universities to cover transport costs of the volunteers. They are also provided food during out camps.

National Service Corps units are headed by a programme organiser viz. teacher in charge of N.S.C. unit. With the able guidance of the's principals of the Colleges the programme organisers and various committees formed by the student volunteers successfully carry out programmes on educational social well fare, Community Development health and hygiene and other matters. All these programmes are carried out with the able asistance of concerned departments. Programmes of healh and sanitation is laid out mainly for the weaker sections of the communities in urban and rural areas.

Under educational programmes the N.S.C. has been launching fight against illiteracy among masses for which Adult Literacy Programmes have been the prime activity. Besides volunteers coaching children in schools they conduct night classes for school dropouts and send children to school yard. About 12,138 illiterates were made literates by the end of September 1975 and about 8,415 children were enrolled in the schools for the same period.

The health programmes, of the N.S.C. is concentrating on immunisation programmes, organising health check ups, free medical and helping in eye camps organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu, helping the handicapped, blood donation, running dispensaries and helping the out patients through hospital visits. Health education and Nutrition education in addition to Women Welfare Programmes have also been the important activities of N.S.C.

The N.S.C.'s work on developmental activities are splendid. It

N.S.C. women volunteers are teaching health and hygienic methods for school children.

includes slums and rural areas—organising youth clubs, Women's group i.e. Magalir Manram, Health Committee, conducting educational exhibition, Construction of school buildings, Public reading rooms, playgrounds etc according to the needs of the community. The N.S.C. Youth volunteers enforce Small Savings drive in rural areas. In the year 1974-75 about 11,620 people were enrolled under Small Savings Scheme.

Apart from the developmental activities they also conduct Manual Labour Camps in rural areas, creating tangible assets for the benefit of the community. Road laying, construction of balwadis, public utility shed for organising meeting are the laudable work rendered by the N.S.C. volunteers. Moreover volunteers participate in Flood Relief operations and refugees relief camps conducted in inter district and in All India level. In the year 1973 during summer vacation the volunteeers belonging to various city colleges engaged themselves in Youth Against Famine Camps. In the year 1974 the youths have conducted campaign against dirt and diseases. The camps were held during May, June, September and December 1974 holidays, with the participation of more than 1,500 campers in various places. Recently the Jamal Mohamed College unit undertook the Youth Against Drought Camp from 21st June 1975 to 30th June 1975 at Mohanur Panchayat Union area. About 68 students participated and made the campaign a very successful one.

Finance :—The Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu have been financing the N.S.C. in the ratio of 7:5 and this allocated funds are put under the disposal of university and they meet out all expenses incured during the N.S.C. operation.

Mostly, Madras University consults Madras School of Social Service, Madras which is one of the designated schools of social work, in implementing the scheme. Four orientation courses have been conducted so far for the teachers in charge of the N.S.C. units and this is done by M.S.S.W. on behalf of the Madras University.

To put it plainly, the work of N.S.C. is really admirable and the report shows that youngsters are deeply interested to spend their time and energy for the social cause to enrich the lives of millions of poor masses. Definitely there is going to be a reformation in the lives of rural folk. S. S.

THE GREAT IMMORTALISER PAPER

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SLUM CLEARANCE MUST PAVE WAY FOR "CLEARANCE OF SLUM MENTALITY"

MASSIVE PROGRAMME OF "SOCIAL ENGINEERING" BEGINS IN THE MIDST OF NEW SLUM TENEMENTS

Slum dwellers have not generally seen or known a way of life other than that which they are now encountering in the slums. It is imperative, therefore, that the problems of 'slum clearance' should really begin with the clearance of 'slum mentality' with the help of a squad of extension workers capable of 'educating' the dwellers in the art of living a more healthy and fruitful life.

In this task, we must carry the slum dwellers with us. Concrete services like nutrition education, health services, recreational facilities, child care, adult education and gainful occupational outlets should be the vehicle through which ignorance and all its manifold efforts can be counteracted.

Slum clearance is not a problem merely of 'public health engineering'; it involves — and should involve — 'social engineering' as well.

With the staunch support of the Slum Clearance Board, the State's Department of Social Welfare, and the New Residents Welfare Trust CARE has made a good beginning. A better future for the many thousands of our tenement dwellers are unfolding as a result.

With the view of eradicating the slums of Madras city within a period of 7 years, the Government of Tamil Nadu established the semi-autonomous Slum Clearance Board in 1970.

The Board was given the following mandate :

1. To clear all the 1,202-and-odd slums in Madras city within the targetted period (*i.e.*, 7 years) ;
2. To prevent further growth of slums in Madras city ;
3. To give protection to the slum dwellers from eviction and to re-house them in modern tenements ;
4. To provide basic amenities such as drinking water supply, electricity, storm water drainage, etc., to certain slum areas, until they are eradicated.

The carpet area of a slum clearance tenement ranges from 197 to 232 sq. ft. It consists of one living-cum-bedroom, a kitchen, a small room which can be used for dining and sleeping, plus a bath water closet attached to the tenement ; provision is made for electric lighting. The estimated rent works out to Rs. 40/- but the slum clearance dweller (*i.e.*, 'new resident') pays a subsidised rent of only Rs. 15/-.

There is an overhead water tank in each area, the source of water supply for which is either (*a*) the Municipal Corporation or (*b*) a specially constructed feeder well. Separate sheds have been provided in each block of tenements to house cattle.

In the site layout for each area, provision is made for a day care centre, an elementary school, a community hall, playground, clinic, park and a marketing place.

Occupations :

They are largely daily-wage earners of varied occupations, *e.g.*, milk vendors, domestic servants, fishermen, launderers, carpenters, masons, rickshaw pullers, cart pullers and other manual labourers. Some are employed in Government service as last grade servants, policemen, ward boys in hospitals, drivers and conductors of the State Transport Department, sweepers in the Municipal Corporation.

Family Size :

Figures pertaining to family size indicate an increase in the average family size from 4.21 in 1961 to 4.50 persons per family in 1971. The average household in the slum clearance areas selected for the project was 5.3 persons per family. Of the slum clearance dwellers in the age group of 25—59 years, only 0.54% have undergone family planning treatment.

Literacy Rate :

The percentage of adult literacy is 33.8% for the slum clearance areas studied as against 59.14% for all urban areas. Working children constitute 4.5% of the work force, as against 1.4% for the non-slum clearance urban areas.

There is a large unsatisfied demand for admission to pre-schools. One day-care-cum-pre-school has been provided in each slum clearance area. Provision is made for admitting 20 children aged 6 months to 2 years and 40 children from 3—5 years. Infants alone account for 12.86% of the total population of the project area. Among the school going children in the age group 5—14 years, 37.30% are not attending school.

The New Residents Welfare Trust is Born:

The New Residents Welfare Trust was started in January, 1972, with the aim 'to render expert social service and advice to families rehoused in Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board Housing projects.' Sponsored jointly by the Madras Christian Council of Social Service, the 77 Society and The Slum Clearance Board, it employs 14 trained Resident Welfare Officers (with a Master's degree in Social Work) at the Slum Clerance level, plus one Chief Executive Officer, to actively promote and consolidate all the efforts in the various project areas. The Executive Officer is assisted by 2 Assistant Executive Officers, each of whom is responsible for 6 areas. Of the manifold activities undertaken by the Trust in the project areas, the following feature prominently : formation of Mothers' Clubs, training in 'happier homes' for mothers, provision of additional income opportunities through tailoring, leather batik, patchwork, etc., provision of a medical umbrella through regular clinical services, immunization and deworming programmes, organization of Youth Clubs, sports and leisure-time pursuits for youth, and cleanliness campaigns initiated primarily by the Youth Clubs.

Nutritious Food for The New Generation

TACKLING THE NUTRITION PROBLEM IN NEW SLUM TENEMENTS

The Government of Tamil Nadu launched a Government of India sponsored Special Nutrition Programme in 1970 to combat malnutrition among the vulnerable sections of the population in urban slums. Under this program, pregnant women, lactating mothers and preschool children, belonging to the low income groups in these slum clearance areas, were given a nutritious free food supplement for 300 days yearly. 140,000 beneficiaries were covered in Madras.

Need for a Multi-dimensional Nutrition Project :

While the Special Nutrition Program, undoubtedly helped to improve the nutritional status of inscribed beneficiaries, it also revealed that supplementary feeding alone was inadequate to effectively combat malnutrition.

It became evident that nutrition education of the mothers was essential to consolidate the gains of the Special Nutrition Programme and make it a more meaningful effort.

A Project is Launched :

The Slum Clearance Nutrition Project, sponsored by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, Social Welfare Department and CARE, with close support from the New Residents Welfare Trust, was commenced in January 1974 ; the project's duration was calculated at one year. Twelve slum clearance areas were selected ; they contained some 6,323 families with a total population of 32,558. A programme designed to reach mothers, housewives, heads of households, influentials, teachers and preschool children, was carried out in three phases :

The education messages of the project were :

(a) Nutrition :

1. A pregnant mother needs to eat for two, and should include green leafy vegetables in her daily diet.
2. An infant's diet should include solid food from the age of 6 months onwards.
3. The school lunch is a supplement and not a substitute ; a preschooler should be helped to eat a little more of what he normally eats, more frequently.

b. Health :

1. A pregnant mother should have regular medical check-ups, avail fully of the existing health care services.
2. Have the children immunised ; avail of existing facilities for deworming.
3. Do not starve a child during diarrhoea or fever ; take the child to a doctor for regular advice and treatment.

c. Sanitation :

1. Keep home, surroundings and person clean.
2. Keep food and drinking water covered.
3. Wash hands before feeding the child.
4. Do not let a child defecate in all places.

Delivering Nutritional messages at low cost :

Extension education formed the core of the project, amply supported and sustained by the use of effective mass media. The following constituted media inputs :

An audiovisual van, complete with a 16 mm projector, film strip-cum-slide projector and public address system.

Films :

A film programme normally consisted of two entertainment reels and three nutrition education reels, which were pre-selected to form a complete meaningful unit ; each film presentation was programmed for a minimum of an hour and a half. CARE had two CARE-produced nutrition education films. Films were borrowed from the State Health and Education Bureau and The Directorate of Information and Publicity, and screened initially to small groups of slum clearance dwellers for purposes of selecting understandable, impact films for general presentation.

ALL THE MEDIA EMPLOYED TO STRIKE AT ROOTS OF MALNUTRITION

Theatre :

Theatre is a very popular medium in the areas. Hence with a portable stage and cyclorama unit, local talent was recruited, nutrition/health educational shows were staged. A staged song-dance on a nutrition theme, performed as a prelude to a film program, proved very popular.

Posters :

9 designs were developed and displayed on specially provided bulletin boards at the Clinics, day care centres, libraries and other vantage points in the tenement areas. Further, the extension education team made use of the posters as aids during home visits and demonstration sessions.

Booklets and Pamphlets :

Simple booklets, calendars and pamphlets were produced. A major effort was made to ensure that the messages highlighted by the mass media input (films, theatre, posters, etc.) was reinforced during house visits/demonstrations held in the project areas.

Extension educators :

Fifty girls with high school education, residents of the project areas, were interviewed by a Project Selection Committee, composed of representatives from Social Welfare Department, New Residents Welfare Trust and CARE. From this group, some 32 girls in the age group of 20—25 years were selected for 2 weeks' training in the basics of nutrition practices and recipe demonstration by the Mobile Extension Unit of the Government of India. For an additional 2 weeks, the girls were given in-service training by being assigned general enumeration of target population, as part of a bench mark survey.

Once a final selection of 16 girls for appointment as Extension educators was made, a two-month intensive training program was conducted in child health and nutrition extension techniques, at the Avinashilingam Home—Science College, The Institute of Child Health's Mothers' Clinics and ultimately at the respective Day care Centres in the project areas.

The work of the extension educators was supervised by a qualified Project Nutritionist, selected by the committee, who holds a Master's degree in Food and Nutrition, and who was paid a salary of Rs. 400/- per month. The Nutrionist met the Extension educators every week and arranged for guest lectures and refresher training from time to time.

Widespread contacts were made by the Extension educators with the target population comprising pregnant / lactating women, mothers of preschoolers, influential women in the community.

The Extension educators, the project nutritionist, and the Resident Welfare Officers filed regular reports on the work done by them (by way of house visits, demonstrationlessons, media programmes, cleanliness campaigns, etc.) to the Department of Social Welfare and CARE.

PROJECT MODIFICATIONS IN MID-STREAM

At the onset of the programme in January, 1974, the focal point of the project was nutrition education, and all efforts were mobilised towards dissemination of the designed messages to the designated families at moderate cost.

It was quickly realised that, as a corollary to nutrition education, an enhancement of the health services offered to the target population would directly result in greater receptivity to nutrition education and would bind nutrition, health and sanitation together, making a more effective program. Hence, the following supplementary activities were grafted onto the original project tree, adding a new horizon to the slum nutrition education project.

Immunizations :

The Government sanctioned Rs. 8,500/- towards an intense seven-month immunization campaign in the selected 12 project areas. This dynamic scheme has achieved complete immunisation of 6,853 children with DPT and Polio vaccines. The scheme employed 10 auxiliary immunization helpers (selected from the slum clearance areas), to stimulate/bring the children for immunizations on the prescribed dates. The New Residents Welfare Trust provided doctors and community health nurses.

Prevention is better than cure

How nutritious can the food be?

In recognition of the immensity of the problem of intenstinal parasites and the effects of their infestation among the new residents, a deworming project was sponsored by CARE in 1974—75, in close co-operation with the New Residents Welfare Trust, at Cementery Road, one of the initially selected 12 project areas. This area has a protected water supply and lavatory facilities.

The deworming activities involved a stool examination of every resident in the area, for diagnosis of the parasitic infestation, and treatment of the infested with suitable drugs. CARE covered the cost of drugs for the vulnerable groups comprised of pregnant/lactating women/preschoolers, while theNew Residents Welfare Trust met the cost for the remaining population. Environmental sanitation and health education were concurrently attended to.

The project supervisory staff included a medical officer, the respective Resident Welfare Officer and a visiting nurse (all paid by the New Residents Welfare Trust), plus CARE's Project Officer.

The population of the above mentioned area (Cemetery Road) was blanketed in 6 months ; this project was then shifted to another project area, Nochikuppam/Nochinagar where it is currently being implemented. Nearly 3,000 members of the target population have till date been dewormed. Subsequent follow-up tests for parasites revealed that the program was over 90% effective. Both of these areas *i.e.*, Cemetery Road and Nochikuppam, have been, programwise, blanketed within the budgetary estimate of Rs. 10,866/-.

Food Mix Unit :

From its modest beginning in early 1974, the Food Mix Unit has grown into a hihgly productive unit turning out, on an average, 10 Kg. of food mix per day. This food, composed of the following ingredients : cambu, greengram dhal and jaggery, is sold through clinics, small shops, and on a door-to-door basis, to the vulnerable groups. The cost, presently 35 paise per 100 gms., is calculated on a no-profit, no-loss basis. While proving to be an effective vehicle forprovision of employment opportunities for local women, it is also developing into a full fledged unit for supply of a low-cost infant weaning food, which in turn adds substance to one of the basic project educational messages, *viz.*, "An infant's diet should include solid food from the age of 6 months onwards."

Day Care Centres :

Recognising the significance of the early formative years in the life of an individual, day care centres were started in all the project areas, to provide children aged 6 months to 5 years with opportunities for all-round growth and development. Each day care centre accommodated 20 children aged 6 months to 2 years and 40 preschoolers aged 2—5 years. Hence, a total of 720 children were covered. Special emphasis was placed on children of working mothers. Trained Balasevikas were appointed to run all the centres, each Balasevika was assisted by 2 ayahs. The Balasevikas also conducted demonstration classes once a week for the mothers of the day care centre children.

PROJECT BUDGET 1974—75

The Slum Clearance Nutrition Project was jointly funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu and Care. For the initially selected 12 areas, CARE's contribution was approximately Rs. 68,000/- ; the Department of Social Welfare's contribution was Rs. 1,30,000/-. In total Social Welfare Department New Resident Welfare Trust and CARE together was spent about Rs. 4,95,378 for 1974—75 project.

PRESENT AND FUTURE PROJECT SCOPE — 1975—76

The success of the Slum Clearance Nutrition Project in the initial 12 project areas during programme year 1974—75 has inspired the co-operating sponsors (Government Department of Social Welfare, New Residents Welfare Trust and Care) to extend project activities to cover an additional 12 areas. The project will now encompass :

(*a*) 6,500 families in 12 newly selected Slum Clearance areas and ;

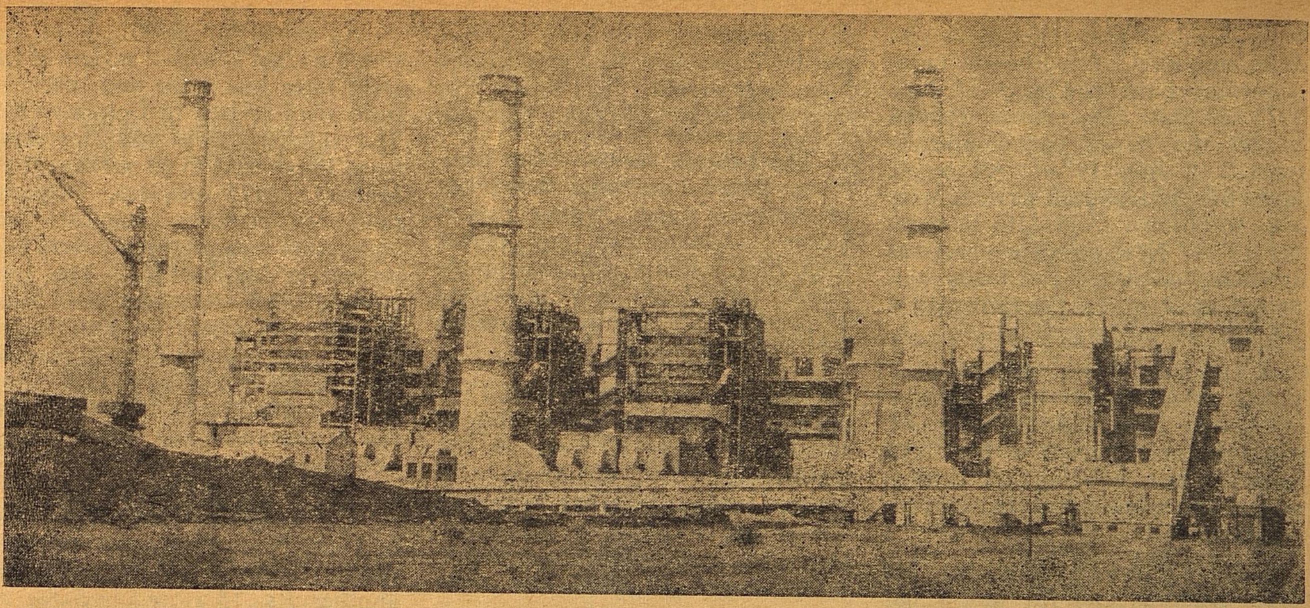
(*b*) approximately the same number of families in the extent 12 slum clearance areas.

While cognisant of our invete-rate aim to establish an awareness and a degree of habit change in concepts related to nutrition, health and sanitation among the vulnerable groups of the slum clearance population, the following constitute equally primordial objectives of current/future efforts :

(*a*) To produce and promote the widespread use of low-cost, locally made infant weaning food.

(*b*) To extend mass deworming and immunizations to the entire target population.

All the right ingedients in



T. N. E. B. IS A PIONEER POWER ORGANISATION

ONE MORE THERMAL UNIT OF ENNORE, NADUVATTAM and KUTTIYAR SCHEMES TO BE COMMISSIONED THIS YEAR

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is the biggest public sector undertaking in the State, with about one lakh employees on roll. It has been a pioneer organisation in the field of power and power development over the years. The progress of the State to a large extent is dependant on the growth and performance of the Electricity Board.

In Tamil Nadu the demand for power has generally been out-stripping the availability. Thanks to the spurt in industrial activity and energisation of agriculture pumpsets the load growth has been phenomenal. Today Tamil Nadu has an installed capacity of 2254 M.W. This accounts for 12 per cent of the installed capacity in all India. Similarly the energy generation in this State accounts for more than 10 per cent of that in the whole country. The State continues to give top priority to agricultural production. The energy consumption in this sector is well over 25 per cent of the total consumption, the highest in the country.

The annual increase in power demand in recent years upto 1971-72 has been around 10 per cent. This has however come down during the last three years, due to power shortage and consequent inability to meet the demand in full.

The power development in this State has been sustained over the years. The pace of progress over the last decade has been such that there has been nearly a two fold increase in installed capacity peak demand and energy generation, with nearly three times increase in number of villages electrified and pumpsets connected.

The pattern of consumption sector-wise is as follows :—

		Per cent.
1. Domestic	..	5.9
2. Commercial	..	6.4
3. Public lighting	..	1.2
4. Industrial	..	42.6
5. Agricultural	..	29.1
6. Others (Traction, bulk supply to Licensees, Departmental works/projects and sales to other States, etc.,)	..	14.8
Total	..	100

During the current year, a 110 M.W. unit at Ennore Thermal Station would be commissioned. Vigorous efforts are being taken to expedite and advance the works. Also the Naduvattam diversion scheme with 69 million units and Kuttiyar pumping scheme with 40 million units potential would be completed during the year 1975-76.

The Peculiarity of our Power grid.

The Tamil Nadu Grid is a complex and peculiar one. Of the 17 Hydro stations totalling 1,224 M.W. 9 stations with a capacity of 633 M.W. are irrigation tied. The power houses get closed one after another and are not available for generation beyond December but the grid peak continuously rises during summer months, because of the predominant agricultural load. This has always posed a technical problem and the Board has been hard put in managing the situation particularly during the non-irrigation season i.e., the months of February to June.

The power position during the last year was not satisfactory. A power cut ranging from 40 per cent to 75 per cent had to be imposed during the year. Due to sharp decline in Neyveli generation and slippage in Ennore generation, non-continuous industries were requested not to draw power from the grid but to take up overhaul and maintenance of equipments to keep off the grid for a few weeks in April 1975. With the improvement of thermal generation at Neyveli and Ennore, restrictions in the case of small

scale industries were relaxed in steps. With the onset of south-west monsoon during the third week of June 1975 the State Government decided to lift the power cut completely from 25th June 1975. All restrictions on Agricultural services were also withdrawn from 15th September 1975. New power connections are being permitted and loads connected prior to 1st December 1974 are allowed day supply also.

A close watch on generation of power from Hydro and Thermal stations is being kept up to ensure judicious management without any wastage and banking of surplus power with neighbouring State wherever possible.

The South-west monsoon has been generous and the inflow has been copious and good. The storage equivalent as on 20th October 1975 was about 2061 mu as against 1,751 mu in 1974 and 1,594 mu in 1973 on the corresponding days. It is hoped that this comfortable hydel position will lend good support in our managing the overall power position this year.

Central Power Schemes dragging

It is not as though Tamil Nadu has landed in a power crisis all of a sudden. The first unit of 235 MW in the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project should have come to service by 1973-74 as per original targets. Similarly the improvement in the existing mine at Neyveli to increase the rate of lignite cut from 3.5 million tonnes to 6.5 million tonnes per annum should have fructified already. But as members are aware there have been serious slippages on both these counts. There is no firm indication as to the early commissioning of the units at Madras Atomic Power Project. The expansion programme at Neyveli has only just commenced.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has been managing its power needs with substantial imports from outside. Not less than 20 per cent of its requirements have to necessarily come from external sources. It is therefore apparent that this State has to take into account this important factor in planning for its power requirements and no firm assumptions could naturally be made in making any forecasts in this regard.

Admittedly, the Board's finances continue to be in difficult position. It could not, in recent years provide for depreciation, payment of interest etc., and meet its commitments fully, as it should. The Board thus finds itself in an unenviable position.

The balance sheets of the Electricity Board have been showing a deteriorating trend. Rising costs of inputs including fuel and higher wage bills together with inadequate power tariffs and low utilisation of capacity are mainly responsible for this situation.

Steps have been initiated to remedy the situation by way of tariff revision, economy in operation and maintenance costs, maximisation of generation, improvements in overall operational efficiency, line loss reduction measures, better management, rationalisation of work loads, etc.

Rise in Cost of purchased Power

During the past five years there has been steady increase in the rate for purchase of power both from neighbouring States and from Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The rate for Kerala power has increased from 8 paise per unit to 9.5 paise per unit and the rate for Neyveli power from lignite has increased from 8.48 to 9.36 paise per unit from 1-4-1975. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has agreed to bear the additional cost arising out of the increase in wages given to the employees of the N.L.C. Besides, there has been steep increase in price of coal freight charges and also in movement of coal by sea. Cost of rail borne coal has increased from Rs. 102 per tonne to Rs. 132 per tonne during the last one year. Similarly cost of sea-borne coal has gone up from Rs. 186 to 263 per tonne during the same period. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board's requirements of coal is 1.44 million tonnes this year and will be of the order of 1.58 million tonnes from next year onwards till the first unit in Tuticorin Thermal Scheme is commissioned in 1978-79. In addition, cost of conversion to oil firing at Neyveli has also increased the cost of power. The cost of power from the oil fired unit from Neyveli is of the order of 30 paise per unit.

For the year 1975-76, the cost of power purchases is likely to go up to Rs. 37.02 crores, as against Rs. 25.68 crores in 1974-75. The quantum of power purchased has been 2208 m.u. in 1974-75. The same is anticipated to be about 2350 m.u. in the current year.

As already indicated in the last year's budget speech a review of the tariff rates was made and the tariff rates were revised in October 1974. The surcharge was also increased from 30 per cent to 50 per cent from January 1975 onwards. Special rates for cement, chemicals and aluminium industrial units were also revised in March 1975. The agricultural tariff was raised to 16 paise per unit with effect from 30th August 1975. Yet, the additional revenue anticipated in 1975-76 falls short of the requirements to meet in full the depreciation and other interest obligations during 1975-76.

The Budget Estimate for 1975-76 of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for capital works is Rs. 39 crores and another Rs. 14 is required for repayment of loans etc., for which the known resources, viz., from open market, Life Insurance Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation and deposits, etc., come to only Rs. 40.62 crores. In short the total efforts will be taken to bridge the gap of Rs. 12.38 crores in resources for the Capital Programme.

Expenditure on Plan Projects in IV plan has been of the order of Rs. 216 crores. Approved outlay for V Plan is only Rs. 326 crores. It is therefore necessary that the approved outlay for power should be in the range of Rs. 70 to 80 crores per annum during V Plan if not more to ensure timely completion of projects. The outlay approved for the first two years by the Central Planning Commission is hardly 50 per cent of requirements.

Discussions on Tuticorin Thermal Scheme which is the largest energy intensive Scheme under execution during 5th plan were held in August 1975 at New Delhi, and the Centre has been pressed for additional outlay to the extent of Rs. 19 crores against the outlay of Rs. 10 crores for 1975-76. An additional outlay of Rs. 1 crore only has been agreed to, subject to certain conditions. This is woefully inadequate and not equitable when compared with the total requirements.

The Centre should come in a big way to the rescue of the State Electricity Board both by adequate and timely financial support and by implementing independently power projects under Central sector to supplement the efforts of the State.

T. N. E. B. EFFORTS FOR RAPPORT WITH CONSUMERS

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has set for itself a motto of consumers' satisfaction by way of prompt service, as the overall satisfaction of the ultimate consumers will be the criterion in judging the performance of the Board. With a view to translate the motto into purposeful action, the Board after careful consideration has decided to introduce " Manuneedhi Thittam " which would also establish rapport with the public. A Vigilance Cell has also been instituted in the Board to weed out corruption.

With a view to regionalise the top functional level management, the headquarters of Chief Engineer/ Distribution (South) has since been shifted to Madurai during October 1975. Eight distribution systems namely, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Pykara, Udumalpet and Erode and one General Construction Circle at Tiruchirappalli come under his control.

The headquarters of Chief Engineer (Operation) who is in charge of Hydro Generation has also been shifted to Erode for reasons of better and closer control of Hydro Power Stations in the grid.

Two new circles have been formed one at Udumalpet and another at Tiruvannamalai in tune with the needs of the consumers of those areas as the existing systems of Pykara and Vellore have been found to be unwieldy. It is hoped that with the formation of the new systems the consumers in these areas will get better attention.

The Research and Development Directorate which was formed last year has been conducting diverse studies in the field of Generation, Transmission and Distribution. During the year results have been achieved on problems relating to Relay Protection and corrosion of Penstock pipes. Studies are continuing in respect of eleven projects.

The Central Power Research Institute proposes to associate the Research and Development Organisation of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board in respect of Research work in the field of exploitation of Solar Energy.

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NO POWER FAMINE BUT USE IT SPARINGLY

I want to allay the fears if any in the minds of prospective consumers. The intermittent power shortage experienced by us is only a passing phase. There need be no apprehensions on the part of the enterprising entrepreneurs as to the availability of adequate power for farms and factories. This Government and Board is taking all steps possible in this regard to improve the power position.

With the versatile uses of Electricity and the subtle changes that have taken place over the years with the introduction and adoption of this effective tool, we have generally tended to a more liberal and carefree usage of energy. The time has come now to have a second look at our own attitudes and revise them. The concept of conservation of Energy is gaining public support all over the World and it will be in the fitness of things that this new concept is socially accepted and backed by all concerned.

—Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha.

MASTER PLAN FOR NEW TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board among others has evolved a master plan for Transmission and Distribution at an estimated cost of Rs. 101 crores. Rs. 7 crores has been spent so far. More than 400 Kms. length of EHT and HT lines, 27 Nos. Sub-Stations have been erected against nearly 4,300 Kms. length of lines and 154 Nos. Sub-Stations planned. Further progress will be possible depending upon availability of funds. Improvement proposals costing Rs. 138 lakhs have been sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation.

Provision of L.T. shunt capacitors in new L.T. industries, and agricultural loads is being insisted upon by amending Board's Tariff conditions. Attempts are being made by the Board to procure and supply L.T. shunt capacitors to consumers. 36,000 Nos. L.T. capacitors have been ordered. Meters are being installed in selected distributions to measure the energy receipts and sales to the consumers so as to assess the extent of losses. A techno economic pilot study undertaken in this respect by Indian Institute of Science indicates a requirement of Rs. 15 crores for Chingleput System alone.

There have been frequent complaints of poor maintenance of street lights by the Board. Individual metering of street lights has been taken up and is in progress. Better attention is being given to proper street lighting, replacement of bulbs, etc. We hope that there will be no room for such complaints in future.

The State Electricity Board owns a huge network of transmission and distribution system comprising 69,775 Kms. of EHT and HT lines and 202, 245 Kms. LT lines as on 31st March 1975. Out of this 1,038 Kms. of EHT and HT lines and 5,628 Kms. of LT lines were added during 1974-75 There are 279 numbers of EHT and HT sub-stations in the grid at the end of 1974-75. Yet, the line loss is much less then in any other State.

POWER SCHEMES IN PROGRESS AND PENDING CENTRAL CLEARANCE

Machineries for Suruliar Power House will be manufactured at Austrian works and will be supplied by them by about January, 1977, and will be commissioned in 1979.

2. The civil works for Tuticorin Thermal Scheme have been taken up. One unit of 210 M.W. capacity for this scheme is expected to be commissioned in 1978-79.

3. The Kadamparai pumped storage scheme envisages installation of 4 units of 100 M.W. each. We have however, now decided to execute the scheme with 2 units only.

4. As far as Pandiar Punnapuzha H.E.S. is concerned, it has been decided to go ahead with the original scheme. Works will be resumed.

5. Under Servalar H.E. Scheme, civil works like excavation for dam foundation, inter-connecting tunnel, etc., are under progress. The scheme is expected to be commissioned in VI Plan period.

6. For Nellithorai H.E.S., preliminary civil works have been taken up.

Ennore Power Complex has turned the corner. The generation during 1974-75 has been 17 per cent over and above that during the previous year. During 1975-76 further improvements are anticipated.

POWER SCHEMES PENDING CENTRAL CLEARANCE

Serial number and name of the Scheme.	*District.*	*Installed Capacity M.W.*	*Energy benefits m.u.*	*Estimated cost Rs in Lakhs*
Akkamalai H.E.S.	Coimbatore	25	91	898
2. Cholathipuzha	Nilgiris	60	225	739
3. Lower Mettur	Salem	160	643	3,414
4. Manimuthar	Tirunelveli	65	277	1,884
5. Paralayar H.E.S.	Kanyakumari	35	100	563
6. Shanmuganadhi	Madurai	30	125	1,250
7. Upper Amaravathy	Do	20	69	728
8. Upper Thambraparani	Tirunelveli	165	557	4,965
9. Mettur Thermal Scheme	Salem	330	2,024	6,553
	Total	890	4,111	20,994

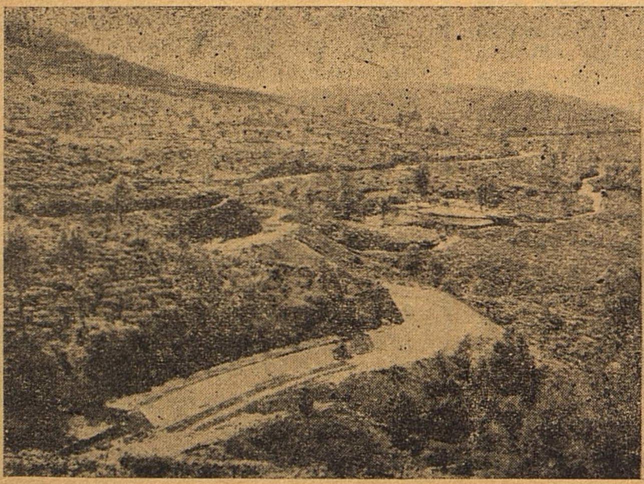
IMPROVED PLANT UTILISATION

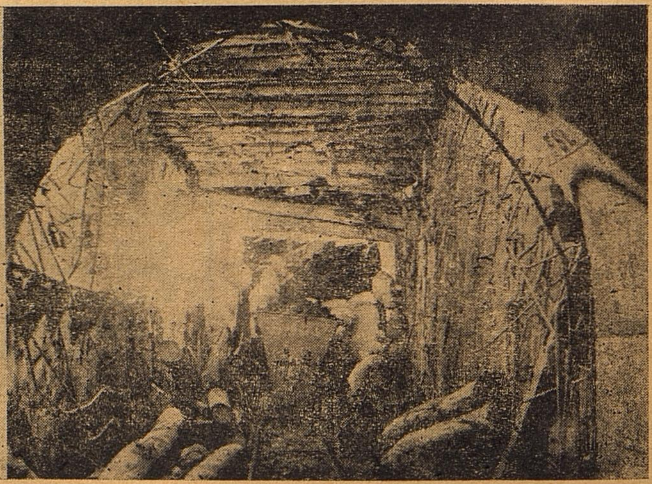
The problems at Ennore were reviewed comprehensively and a special project "Operation Ennore 340" has been launched. Messrs. BHEL has been asked to closely collaborate in this project. The modifications are actually carried out by Messrs. BHEL themselves for satisfactory operation of the plant after modifications. Capital maintenance and overhaul on the first two units have been completed. Overhaul of the third unit is in progress. On completion, the fourth unit will be taken up. With this, complete revamping of all the units is expected to be done by December 1975/January 1976, so that full ouput from the Station will be available to the grid in the next summer season.

Most of the recommendations of the Mahalingam Committee in respect of Ennore have been implemented. The recommendations among others on operatinol requirements have been implemented by engaging Messrs. Tata Consulting Engineers for studying all operational problems at Ennore.

Also in order to give undivided attention to the Ennore Thermal Station a separate Chief Engineer has been posted along with two separate Superintending Engineers.

In an attempt to improve matters and also to have technical advice, the services of Thiru V.P. Appadurai, a previous Chairman of the Electricity Board have been requisitioned. He is the Special Adviser to the Board now. His suggestions to improve utilisation of the existing plants both at Ennore and at Basin Bridge in particular and also other Hydro generation Stations in general are getting due consideration.





Channel and Tunnel of Naduvattam H. E. S.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION DISPLAYS NEW DYNAMISM

INDUSTRIES IN BACKWARD AREAS COMING UP FAST

* * *

PACE-SETTING ASSISTANCE OF Rs. 675 LAKHS TO 370 SMALL SCALE UNITS IN 1974—75.

The Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., the oldest State-level Development Bank of the country, which celebrated its Silver Jubilee during the last year, has recorded spectacular progress in its operations during1974/75.

The total assistance sanctioned during the year in respect of 462 applications had amounted to Rs. 17.75 crores, as against only Rs. 5.77 crores sanctioned in the previous year, in respect of 142 applications, registering a high growth rate of 207%. The assistance sanctioned during the year formed 27% of the total sanctions during the entire previous period of 25 years. Likewise, disbursements during the year were also of the high order of Rs. 8.25 crores, as against only Rs 4.03 crores, showing a growth rate of 105%. The assistance sanctioned was spread over all the Districts of the States of Tamil Nadu as also Pondicherry. The out-standing assistance stood at Rs. 37.67 crores, as against Rs. 31.41 crores as at 31st March 1974.

TIIC's assistance on concessional terms to units in the industrially less developed areas had also shown a remarkable increase during the year, in that it had amounted to Rs 9.03 crores in respect of 180 applications, as against only Rs 3.00 crores in respect of 64 applications in the previous year and Rs 5.71 crores in respect of 118 applications for the entire previous period. The amount of assistance to backward areas had amounted to 51% of the total sanctions during the year.

In respect of assistance to small-scale sector also, TIIC's record is exemplary. Assistance sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs 6.25 crores in respect of 370 applications, which compared to only Rs 2.21 crores in respect of 108 applications in the previous year and Rs 7.87 crores in respect of 397 applications for the entire previous period. Application-wise, 80% had gone to the small-scale sector during the year.

TIIC's assistance under a Foreign Exchange Line of Credit, extended by the International Development Association, had amounted to Rs 296 lakhs during the year, making an aggregate of Rs 397 lakhs, comprising of rupee assistance of Rs 226 lakhs and foreign exchange assistance of Rs 161 lakhs.

Out of the 462 units assisted during the year, as many as 319 units were new undertakings, of which 129 were to be managed by qualified technocrats and another 146 by technocrats well experienced in the industry though not formally qualified. Again, 44 units were to be started by persons from trade & commerce.

During the year, TIIC had assisted a number of units which were to take up manufacture of products for the first time in the State, viz., Polystyrene thin films for packaging etc., metal reflectors for cine projectors etc., mechanised manufacture of mirrors, mechanised coir carpet weaving, industrial boilers, miniature automobile lamps, reed switches and metal glass film resistors for telecommunication, electronic lockers, ceramic microphones, etc. etc.

The Corporation's operations during the year had resulted in a net profit of Rs 42 lakhs, as against Rs 32 lakhs in the previous year.

It was also explained that the total cost of the projects assisted during the year had amounted to as much as Rs 43.33 crores. TIIC's assistance, therefore, had amounted to 41% thereof. The projects assisted would provide direct employment to about 11,000 people and when in full production, they would produce goods and services valued about Rs 118 crores in the near future.

The progress made during the year has thus set up many records and the Silver Jubilee Year has really turned out to be a milestone in the history of the Corporation. This speaks eloquently not only of the dynamic role the Corporation is playing, but also of the robust optimism of the entrepreneurs in the future of the industries in the State, in spite of the many temporary constraints that were obtaining.

Qualified Technocrats to the fore

Dealing with the current operations of the Corporation, it was mentioned that for the period ended 31st August, 1975, the total sanctions had amounted to about Rs 7.50 crores in respect of 257 applications. Disbursements during the period were to the tune of Rs. 4.80 crores. Sanctions under the IDA Line of Credit for the said period had amounted to Rs 2.15 crores, making a total of Rs 6.02 crores comprising of rupee loan of Rs. 3.23 crores and foreign currency loans equivalent to Rs. 2.79 crores.

Pending applications as on 31st August, 1975 numbered over 500for a total assistance of about 17 crores. The resources position of the Corporation continues to be satisfactory.

FOR YOU TO SEE TIIC IN FACTS & FIGURES !

THE MOVEMENT FOR IMPROVEMENT IN INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT•

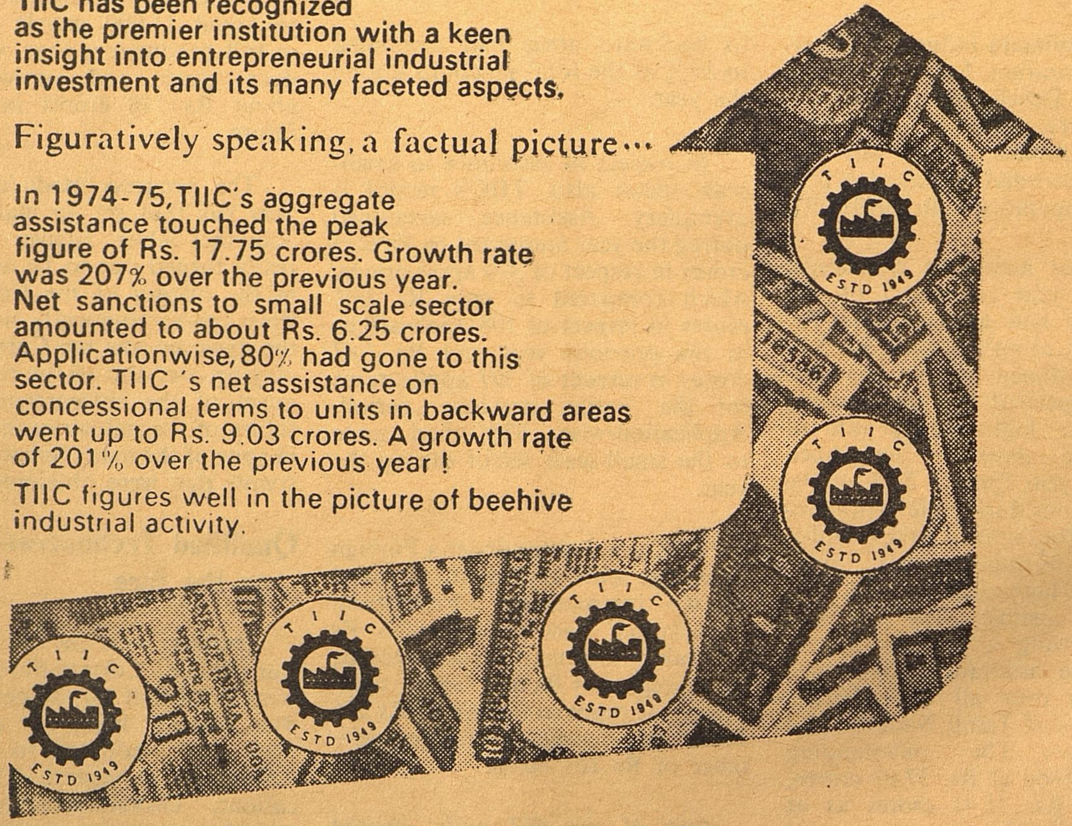
At the moment···

TIIC has been recognized as the premier institution with a keen insight into entrepreneurial industrial investment and its many faceted aspects.

Figuratively speaking, a factual picture···

In 1974-75, TIIC's aggregate assistance touched the peak figure of Rs. 17.75 crores. Growth rate was 207% over the previous year. Net sanctions to small scale sector amounted to about Rs. 6.25 crores. Applicationwise, 80% had gone to this sector. TIIC 's net assistance on concessional terms to units in backward areas went up to Rs. 9.03 crores. A growth rate of 201% over the previous year !

TIIC figures well in the picture of beehive industrial activity.



THE TAMILNADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED
"ARULMANAI"
26, Whites Road, Madras-600 014.

Managing Director: S. N. PAI.

Branches at:
Coimbatore,
Madurai,
Salem,
Thanjavur,
Tirunelveli
and Vellore.

TIIC
THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION WITH A HEART

Out of the 462 units assisted, 319 were new undertakings accounting for Rs 11.55 crores sanctioned. Again, out of those 319 units, 129 units are managed by qualified technocrats and 146 units by persons not formally qualified but with long experience in industry. The remaining 44 units are put up by persons with experience in trade who are entering the industrial field for the first time.

Management counselling Service to help Small Units Planned

Another aspect which deserves mention is the assistance to small-scale units. As could be observed, there has been a distinct shift in your Corporation's approach to development banking, and in the recent past, the greatest emphasis has been laid on assistance to small-scale industries. Our State has been a pace-setter in the development of small units. TIIC can be proud in claiming credit for having played a key-role in this sphere. Even here, 1974-75 has proved to be a record year when the T.I.I. Corporation sanctioned assistance totalling Rs 625 lakhs to 370-small-scale units. This should be compared with the performance of the Corporation for the entire period of 25 years since its inception up to March 1974, where the total sanctions were only Rs 787 lakhs to 397 units. As a proportion of the overall performance during 1974-75, assistance to small-scale industries formed 44% of the total amount and 80% applicationwise.

Viewed from yet another angle, the Corporation has played a significant role in the development of backward areas. Analysing on a geographical basis, Rs 903 lakhs—i.e more than one half of the total sanctions during 1974-75—were in respect of 180 units located in the backward areas in the State. In this effort to help development of backward areas in the State, your Corporation has been working in close liaison with other State institutions like SIPCOT, SIDCO etc,. who have been helpful in developing infrastructural facilities in the less developed areas like the districts of Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madurai, Thanjavur etc. Each of these districts has had a fair share of the assistance offered by your Corporation.

Sanctions of foreign exchange assistance under the IDA Line of Credit also gained momentum during 1974-75 as will be apparent from the accounts and the Directors' Report.

The T.I.I.C. Directors have been keenly conscious of the need to further step up our activities and to extend the sphere of operations in such a manner as to render complete service to the entrepreneurial class. One of the gaps that has been observed is the problem of managerial assistance for certain industries, particularly in the small-scale sector. Instances have come to light where small-scale industries become sick units due to the lack of timely expert assistance for management decisions. With a view to assist our constituents the Corporation has been actively considering setting up of a Management Counselling Service, which would provide a continuous monitoring the performance of constituent units and assist them with timely expert help, particularly to the entrepreneurs in the small-scale sector.

By the same token, in order to expeditiously deal with a large inflow of applications, the organisational set-up of the Corporation has been increased and strengthened. During the year 75 new officers and staff members including Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants and Engineers from various disciplines have been recruited. Great importance has been laid on training and a large number of our staff have undergone training in various institutions in different disciplines.

Looking back over the year which has concluded, the Chairman, Thiru R.V. Raman said he cannot but help feel that contrary to the popular view, the tempo of industrial advancement of the State has not slowed down. On the other hand, if we were to take the rate of inflow of applications as an index of industrial activity, one can only conclude that industrial development is on the increase rather than otherwise. Your Corporation can, therefore, rightly feel proud of having contributed its efforts to the industrialisation of the State."

NEW GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES GIVE COUNTRY TREMENDOUS BOOST FOR GROWTH

The substantial opportunities that our country has for generation of economic growth on an unprecedented scale are to be found in the many surveys that have been carried out on the natural resources this includes studies in depth of mineral and geological resources, land and water use, transportation and communication, water power and industrial products.

For example,a survey of Indian agriculture reveals 'Given better seeds, more fertilisers, and improved farming methods, India possesses sufficient land and water not only to feed the present population but also a population twice its size.

Rich strands of valuable timber, oil and petroleum, mining and mineral industry furnish an equally impressive evidence of undisclosed assets. Reserves of coal in India are estimated to exceed 50 billion tonnes and secondary coal 80 billion tonnes only a small portion has been exploited so far.

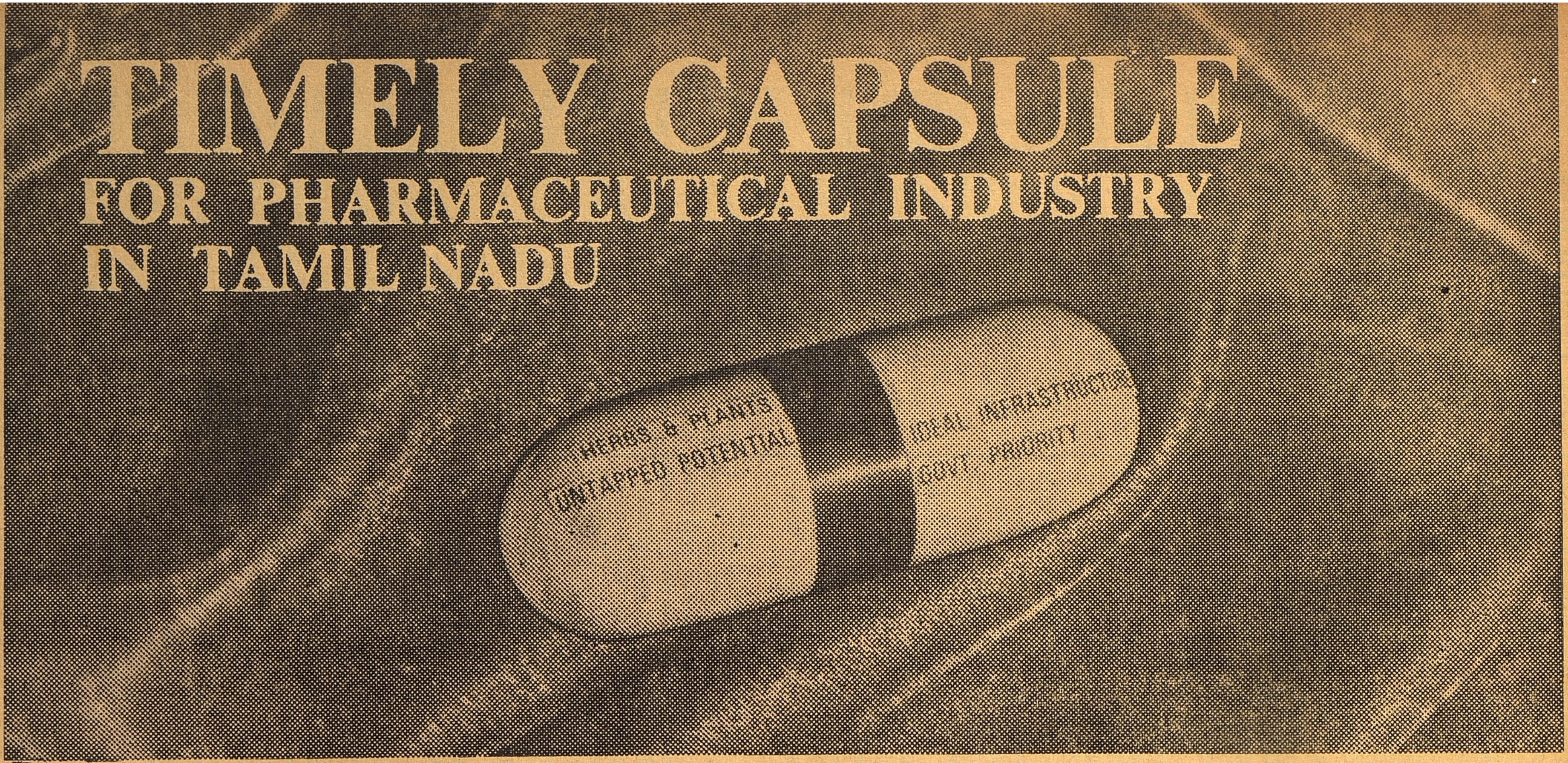
Our iron ores are estimated at 21,000 million tonnes, more than one-fourth of the total estimated reserves in the word—the largest deposit for any country. What is more, it is of the richest kind, more than 55% iron.

India ranks third in the world for manganese deposits more than 500 million tonnes.

India has more than 350 million tonnes of titanium ;. 70% to 80% of total world's mica output ; and a high grade of bauxite.

More than 75% of our natural resources are either undiscovered or partially utilised. Hardly 5% of our water resources are developed and utilised. Nearly 66% of our total capital resources are estimated to be unproductive. We utilise less than a third of the hydro-electric energy. The list can be never ending. It is, therefore, quite clear—there are tremendous and relatively untouched opportunities for development of physical and natural resources and if properly harnessed, it can bring about social betternment, in creating consuming power, raising the standards of living and banishing poverty.

(From a talk over AIR, MADRAS by **Thiru. M. K. RAJU**, Chairman, H.P.F.)



The total demand on drugs and pharmaceuticals in Tamil Nadu is about Rs. 15-20 crores per annum. The State's share in production is hardly 5%. Precisely why SIPCOT's today's emphasis is on the rapid development of pharmaceutical industry within the State.

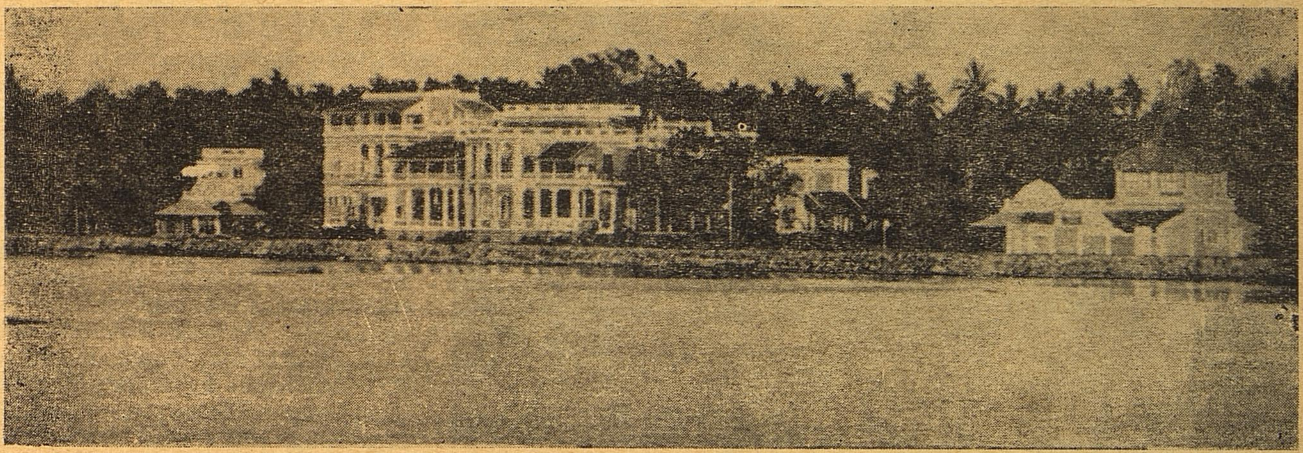
For this specific purpose, a timely capsule! Down to earth assistance and incentives to pharmaceutical industry. With a package of facilities, SIPCOT invites entrepreneurs to come and set up pharmaceutical industrial units in Tamil Nadu to produce basic and intermediate pharmaceuticals.

SIPCOT

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LTD.,

11-A/1, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.

ADYAR THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY



ABODE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

The world-wide Theosophical Society is celebrating this year the centenary of its foundation. These celebrations are being held in sixty countries of the world where the Society works, and leaders of all communities, sections and faiths are participating in them. They commenced on November 17, 1974, with a meeting at the World Headquarters of the Society in Adyar, Madras, in which the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru K.K. Shah, participated.

From November 14th to 20th, 1975, the Centenary World Congress will be held at New York, where the Society was established one hundred years ago by Madame H.P. Blavatsky, the famous Russian occultist and spiritual teacher, and her American colleague, Col. H.S. Olcott. Following this England will hold its celebrations, November 23-30, 1975. From December 20 to 30th, the Centenary World Convention of the Society will meet at Adyar.

Meanwhile, and through the year, the 1220 branches of the Society at the national, regional and local levels all over the world will be commemorating the Centenary with their own programmes, all of which have the object of bringing Theosophy, the Divine Wisdom, closer to the people.

IN INDIA

Adyar, in South Madras, at the confluence of the river of that name with the Bay of Bengal, a place of great beauty and great peace, has been World Headquarters of the Society since 1882. Of the sixty national sections of the Society, the Indian Section has the largest membership. There are over 500 branches of the Society in India at the city and town levels, and they are organised in 15 regional federations. The Madras Theosophical Federation Coordinates the work of 13 branches of the Society (called Lodges) in the City. The Tamil Theosophical Federation is similarly concerned with the work of 79 Lodges in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, with 67 Lodges, has the highest number of Theosophists among the States of India. There are 23 branches in Kerala and 93 in Andhrapradesh.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The three Objects of the Society are :

1. To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color.

2. To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science ; and

3. To investigate unexplained laws of Nature and the powers latent in man.

The Society has drawn the nations and peoples of the world closer to each other by its work for these three objects, and has been a strong factor for unity and harmony among mankind. Its members come from all religions—Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, Jainism, Hebraism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism and other Faiths—and also include persons who may profess no religion but the service of mankind and of all life. Their bonds of union are their approval of the Society's three objects ; their wish to remove religious antagonism and to draw together men of goodwill, whatever their religious opinions ; and their desire to study religious truths and share the results of their studies with others.

FUNDAMENTAL TEACHINGS

Theosophy, the ancient wisdom, the divine wisdom, God—Wisdom, the Brahma Vidya of India, the Sophia of Greece, has been described as the common basis of all religions ; as a way to the direct knowledge of God ; as the wisdom arising from the study of the evolution of life and form ; as the art of Godcraft ; and in many other terms. Its three fundamental propositions were set out by Madame Blavatsky as follows in her monumental work, **The Secret Doctrine,** first published in 1888 and still the source book of modern Theosophy :

1. An Omnipresent, Eternal and Immortal **Principle,** on which all speculation is impossible, since it transcends the power of human conception and can only be dwarfed by any human expression or similitude ;

2. The Eternity of the Universe *in toto* as a boundless plane ; periodically " the playground of numberless Universes incessantly manifesting and disappearing."

3. The fundamental identity of all Souls with the Universal Over-Soul, the latter being itself an aspect of the Unknown Root ; and the obligatory pilgrimage of every Soul —a spark of the former—through the Cycle of Incarnation, or Necessity in accordance with Cyclic and Karmic Law, during the whole term.

View of the wide spread hundred years old banyan tree in Adyar.

The truths of Theosophy have also been set forth in the simplest language in the following three tenets :

1. The soul of man is immortal. and its future is the future of a thing whose growth and splendour has no limit.

2. The principle which gives life dwells in us and without us, is undying and eternally beneficient, is not heard, or seen, or smelt, but is perceived by the man who desires perception.

3. Each man is his own absolute law-giver, the dispenser of glory or gloom to himself ; the decreer of his life, his reward, his punishment.

DEDICATED LEADERSHIP

The Theosophical Society has been blessed with a distinguished and dedicated lineage of leaders— H.P. Blavatsky, who made the initial presentation of the Wisdom in her books *Isis Unveiled* and THE SECRET DOCTRINE ; H.S. Olcott Co-Founder of the Society with Madame Blavatsky, gifted organiser and first International President of the Society, 1875/1907 ; Annie Besant, utterly dedicated servant of humanity, occultist, philosopher and one of the greatest orators of her times, second International President, 1907/1933 ; with her, her close colleague, the great/clairvoyant and occultist C.W. Leadbeater (1847/1934), whose researches in the inner worlds have revealed to humanity something of the fields of experience normally beyond the vision of most ; George S. Arundale, whose dynamic leadership enthused the membership during the difficult years of the second world war, third International President, 1934/1945 ; C. Jinarajadasa, who, in a lifetime completely devoted to the propagation of Theosophy, brought the light of the Wisdom to thousands of seekers, fourth International President, 1945/1953 ; N. Sri Ram, of deep wisdom and saintliness, matched by his humility, fifth International President, 1953/1973 ; and now John B.S. Coats, dynamic. devoted sixth International President 68 years young.

Mr. Coats is a great traveller who has visited practically all the sixty countries of the Theosophical World in his international lecturing tours, many of them a number of time, and has initimate knowledge of the Society and its membership.

He believes that " the great purpose of the Society, as it moves into the second century of its work, is still what it always has been— to work for the spreading of the philosophy of wholeness throughout the world, of which universal brotherhood is the univitable expression in daily life."

WORK FOR INDIA

It has been said that the Theosophical Society's circumference is world-wide, but its centre is in India, the home of the Maharishis, the land from which the wisdom of the spirit flows out to the world.

The Founders of the Society, Madame Blavatsky and Col. Olcott, were advised to move the Headquarters from New York to India by their Teachers, two members of the Brotherhood of Adepts (Perfected Men) who, Theosophy says, have completed Their human evolution but remain with humanity to help it in its onward progress. These are the Maharishis, the Masters, the great sages and Saints of all the religions, and Theosophy teaches that the way to Them is open even today to earnest seekers. The life to be lived and the discipline to be followed by such seekers is given in the book AT THE FEET OF THE MASTER, embodying teachings given by one of the Adepts to his disciple, and in other Theosophical books.

Theosophical leaders have helped India greatly in her cultural, educational, social and political renaissance. Madame Blavatsky and Col. Olcott contributed much to this renaissance by propagating the great value of Eastern teachings, by organising educational institutions such as the Olcott Memorial Schools, by awakening Indians to a sense of their great heritage. Col. Olcott organised the first Swadeshi exhibition to be held in India, in 1879. The Olcott Memorial Schools were probably the first educational institutions to be started in the country for the education of Harijan children. Between 1894 and 1906 five such institutions were established by Col. Olcott in the Madras region. Dr. Besant similarly worked for the Indian renaissance through the Central Hindu College.... Dr. Besant worked for it through the Central Hindu College and High School she founded and ran at Varanasi, through the many similar educational institutions she established or inspired, through her social reform work, and through her leadership of the Indian Home Rule Movement. She was President of the Indian National Congress at its 1918 Sessions, and her work was continued by her successors. An estimate of the contribution made by Theosophy to the restoration of a sense of Indian self respect after 200 years of British rule is made in the following words by Mr. Percival Spear in his book INDIA : A MODERN HISTORY :

> The importance of Theosophy to India was that it was a movement led by Westerners which put things Indian on a level with things Western. It thus helped to bring the modern Indian into equal relations with the West, neither regarding himself as exclusive and superior to others, as did the old orthodox Brahmin, or inferior or behind the times, as the ordinary Westerner implied. The movement encouraged both self-respect and mutual respect,

INDIA AND THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Indian Intelligentia made to realise its ego

* * *

Mrs. BESANT A FORE-RUNNER OF GANDHI AND NEHRU

By

THIRU SRIPRAKASA

(Former Governor of Tamil Nadu)

In 1893, when Mrs. Besant came to India to start her work here for theosophy and the Theosophical Society, having been drawn to such work by MadameBlavatsky and later Col. Olcott, the founders of the Theosophical Society, we witnessed in India a strange and serious conflict. The country as a whole had come under the political domination of the British who were fast organising an elaborate and efficient system of administration, and were helping in the consolidation of the whole land as one large political unit. Western influences were also naturally fast coming into the country in their wake. English was being widely learnt ; schools and colleges, dispensaries and hospitals were being opened at various places ; and the discoveries of science were being utilised for the starting of many institutions for the general well-being. Still, the main purpose of the rulers was the establishment of what may be called a " police State" where the maintenance of law and order was the primary consideration, and where the well-being of the people came only as a very distant second.

The consolidation of British power in India having been immediately by a period of great internal disturbance and of general insecurity of life and property when empires and kingdoms rose and fell, it would not be untrue to say that the strong rule of the British was eagerly welcomed, despite its being foreign, by the generality of the people of the land.

Many persons came seriously to think that nothing but a complete metamorphosis of India, making her as near a copy as possible of the Western world, could save us. At the same time, great numbers of other folk who continued to live their own lives — glad only that they were reasonably secure — and uninfluenced by foreign teaching, felt strangely disturbed at the phenomenon that was taking away what appeared to be best in the land, to diverse lines of thought and activity that went counter to their own age-old notions of right and wrong ; and these people were inclined therefore to withdraw themselves into a shell in order to keep themselves at least unpolluted. As the British Government did not interfere with their lives in any way, they felt in duty bound to preserve their faith and custom in their own persons as best they could. **Mrs. Besant with her unparalleled powers of speech and with her new found idealisms given to her by theosophy, came like a storm on the Indian scene in the closing years of the nineteenth century, to stand, so to say, as a bridge between these two elements of Indian society that were getting more and more separated from the other.**

Thus towards the close of the 19th century, when Mrs. Besant came to us, we find people taking great pains to study the English language with the utmost care, and make themselves familiar with all that goes with the word English.

Three Facets of Annie Besant's work in India

So we have to look at the Indian scene of the time of Mrs. Besant's coming in its three main facets : the political dominance of British ; the imitation by some classes of people, of what they regarded as western ways of life and thought, and which, they honestly felt, would not only be materially helpful to themselves, but also be conducive to the welfare of the country and the people at large ; and, finally, the feeling in other classes that there was nothing left in the world that was worth having, that they must withdraw themselves into a shell, adhere as best they could to the old ways, and live in the expectation of the day when the high Gods will come to Earth to put things right once again. **Mrs. Besant seems to have realised the gravity of the problems and to have set herself in her own way, to try to solve them at this crisis of our country's history in the midst of all the clashes and the conflicts of the time.**

There was, first of all, the political situation. Here she took full advantage of her white skin ; and being herself British — and so in a way above suspicion — she went all out to show that there was no difference between the Indian and the English, and that they could and should live as brothers and fellow-workers in the land. Some Christian missionaries particularly

of the Salvation Army, had also done that ; but Mrs. Besant had additional advantage that she had come to learn and not to teach ; that she was not here to ask the people of the land to accept another faith, but to know their own better. She was also anxious that there should be better relations between the Indian and the English, so that all mutual bitterness might disappear, and mutual understanding may lead to mutual esteem, and perpetuate the relationship between the two countries as equal partners in a Commonwealth for the good of all mankind. While preaching, therefore, strict loyalty to the British Throne which stood as the dignified symbol of a common endeavour in all the lands owing allegiance to it, she gave no special place to the English people themselves, as members of the conquering race, or as persons in administrative authority over the people. **She vigorously fought for this equality inclucating friendliness and modesty among those who ruled, and dignity and self-respect among those who were ruled.**

Then she had to deal with persons who were going away entirelyfrom the old moorings under the influence of the new forces and ideologies that came in the land from the West. Here came into play her matchless eloquence. There was her deep, sincere, burning love for the people; and her gigantic brain enabled her to learn up all too quickly the ancient lore of the land — its philosophy, its religion, the basic ideals of its culture. She also quickly familiarised herself with the manners and customs of the people, so that she may be no stranger anywhere she went. Under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, she undertook continual tours in the land, travelling over and over again throughout the length and breadth of the country; delivering literally thousands of lectures depicting in vivid and beautiful language, the glory and the greatness of our ancient thought and those who propagated them. Her purpose was, it seems to me, to wean all those who, may be, due to their ignorance of the past, and unable to withstand the blinding light of the present, were most unwisely thinking that there was nothing good in themselves or other ancients ; and that they must imitate and imbibe all that was foreign in order to come into their own and save their land from further degradation.

When Mrs. Besant told them that India was the homeland of the invisible powers that rule the destinies of men and nations, that their ancient scriptures made them the teachers of the world — naturally persons who were drawn away from their old moorings, were induced to stop and to think, for these words came from a British person, well-known and highly respected in her own country, who had obviously no axe of her own to grind — in fact, everything to lose and nothing to gain — and who was there only to serve and help them and their country, and who was giving her all without asking for or even expecting anything in return. **She thus became a very great force at that time in crying halt to the process that was taking away the educated — and therefore the most influential and powerful — classes of the people not only from the outward forms of ancient days, but actually making them disdainful of these and eagerly attracted by foreign ways which gave them no social position among the rulers, and cut them away from their own people.** This work she did with great success by her perfervid eloquence. Her lectures drew large audiences who went back the better for their listening to her unrivalled oratory accompanied by great knowledge and sympathetic understanding. **All this was part of her work for Theosophy in the service of which she had really come out to India. She was its greatest exponent in her time, and helped to organise and consolidate the Theosophical Society after its great founders, Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott, had passed away.**

Then she had also to tackle that orthodox group which by withdrawing itself in disgust and despair, was helping to perpetuate many of the narrownesses that had overtaken India's thought and created many evils due to the struggles of many forces during the intervening centuries. These excrescences had to be removed ; but removed in a manner that should not cause any offence or hurt any feelings. Whatever was to be done, should be done in a way so as to give it the appearance of voluntary action and natural evolution. Any violence was bound to arouse opposition and only make matters worse. This very important and necessary work, Mrs. Besant did through the network of her schools and colleges that she founded at various places in the land, the most important being the Central Hindu College at Banares. Here her students were taught the literatures of the east and the west alike ; and while modern science was a part of their educational syllabus, the teaching of ancient religion, philosophy and ethics also formed an integral part thereof. She being a woman in whom the ideal and the real were equitably blended, who was alike a practical worker and a visionary, she introduced in her educational institutions various items of active social reform as well.

Her lectures on ancient Indian thought and philosophy on the one hand, and her schools and colleges which popularised education and social reform, on the other, to my mind, formed the bridge between the two sections of India's society that were drifting apart, one becoming what was dubbed as Anglicised and the other that was undoubtedly reactionary. She also formed a most useful and practical bond between the English and Indian peoples by her European friends making common cause with the Indian people, and mixing most freely, in her educational and theosophical institutions, with their students and their colleagues, bringing out the good in both, and putting all on an equal basis of their common humanity.

Precursor of Gandhi :

I have ventured to say in the course of the above narrative, that in a way Mrs. Besant had taken up most of the items that were later elaborated — and no doubt independently thought of — by Mahatma Gandhi. The two personalities were so strong that it was really not possible for them to work together ; and each had to have the whole field to himself or herself if he or she were to do anything worthwhile. The parting therefore between Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Besant came fairly early.

The gulf between Gandhi and Mrs. Besant was wide. Mrs. Besant had made a careful study of the sacred books of the Hindus, and was always quoting chapter and verse as she delivered her great orations. Her personal life was by no means so simple as that of the Mahatma, and therefore could be better followed by those who came in contact with her. In a way she was more human,

for she made allowances for the weaknesses of human nature and the failings of the flesh in others which Mahatmaji found it difficult to do. She also brought the minds of those who heard her, back to the scriptures as such, which Mahatmaji's teachings did not. Thus those who came in contact with the Mahatma, tried to be simple in their personal lives as best they could, and tried certainly to be moral in accordance with his teachings but they were not told — and so did not know — of the glories and achievements of our ancient heroes and preceptors. Curiously enough, Mahatmaji's heroes were of the western world, and he quoted Count Tolstoy, Cardinal Newman, and Jesus Christ oftener than the figures of the history and legend of his own land. No wonder, the Christian missionary was far more attracted by him than the Hindu pandit. The modern minded men and women of India came to him for comfort and guidance ; and the masses of Indian peasants followed him because he looked so much like them despite his greatness, and promised them freedom from want if they helped him in getting them freedom from foreign domination. **In the social and intellectual aspects of life, therefore, Mrs. Besant's influence was entirely different from that of Mahatma Gandhi. Moreover, Mrs. Besant's appeal was more to the middle class educated folk, while the Mahatma's was to the vast masses of the country: hers was to the head, while his was to the heart. That may account both for the differing methods adopted and the results that ensued.**

She helped in the continuation of the work that Col. Olcott, the President-Founder of the Theosophical Society, had started in Madras by establishing and helping in the establishment of what were then known as Panchama Schools, schools for the fifth caste, really the outcaste, she made no violent efforts to abolish caste. In this matter Mahatmaji's method was positively different. He had practically no personal contact at all with persons who represented the ancient lore such as Mrs. Besant had to some extent directly and to a great extent, indirectly through her colleagues of the Theosophical Society and the Central Hindu College.

It may therefore be said that while the effect of Mrs. Besant's work was slow, indirect and evolutionary in its nature, the effect of Mahatmaji's activity was swift, direct and revolutionary. Both helped the same cause and worked for the same results which are before us to-day, and on which each of us is entitled to pass his own opinion in accordance with his own ideal and temperament.

Mrs. Besant has, in her Autobiography, described in vivid language her own coming into The Theosophical Society after her firstmeeting with Madame Blavatsky. Readers of that book will remember that she was given Madame Blavatsky's " Secret Doctrine " to review by the famous W. T. Stead. The study of the book changed her mind ; and believer ; and joined The Theosophical Society. That was in 1889.

Dr. Radhakrishnan
On Contribution of the Theosopical Movement to Indian Renaissance

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, world famous philosopher and former President of India, has paid the following tribute to the Theosophical contribution to the Indian renaissance :

> When, with all kinds of political failures and economic breakdowns we were suspecting the values and vitality of our culture, when everything round about us and secular educatiou happened to discredit the value of Indian culture, the Theosophical Movement rendered great service by vindicating those values and ideas. The influence of the Theosophical movement on general Indian society is incalculable.

The Besant Theosophical College Madanapalle

SHANTINIKETAN OF THE SOUTH

By

K. S. S. SESHAN
LECTURER IN HISTORY

AUDIENCES come surging to their feet as the strains of the Indian National Anthem waft down the air, but few people know that though the lyrics of the Anthem were written by Rabindranath Tagore as early as 1911, it was only eight years later that a tune was set to it since it was being sung to different melodies all over the country. It was at the Madanapalle Theosophical College where Tagore stayed for five days in 1919 that the now-familiar melody of " Janaganamana" was set by Mrs. Margaret Cousins, the wife of the College Principal Dr. J.H. Cousins.

The Nobel Laureate was very fatigued after his tour of South India, and on the advice of C.F. Andrews rested at the Madanapalle Theosophical College. He stayed in a small Cottage (called today as " Tagore Cottage ") in the College Hostel premises From Feb, 25 to March 2, 1919. It was during his stay here that Tagore translated " Janaganamana " into English as " The Morning Song of India ". The original copy of the translation penned in the poet's own beautiful hand and presented to the College was later bought by an American Art Collector for a fabulous amount. But the then Principal, Dr. J.H. Cousins saw to it that a photostat copy of the latter was preserved in the College library.

As for the music of the song which was later to be adopted as the Indian National Anthem, it was Mrs. Counsins who composed the musical notes for it and later, with the help of some college girls, sang it in the " Art Room " of the College in the presence of Tagore who was very much taken up with it. When Rabindranath Tagore left Madanapalle he is reported to have called the College " The Shantiniketan of the South ".

Fruitful Service

This " Shantiniketan of the South " which nestles in Andhra Pradesh has today completed 60 useful years of service in the cause of education and is proudly celebrating its diamond jubilee this year. Madanapalle which has to its credit a long history of educational institutions is also well known as the birth place of 20th century thinker-philosopher Jiddu Krishnamurthy, one-time disciple of Dr. Annie Besant who founded the Besant Theosophical College.

Even before this College was started however Madanapalle saw a High School, established by the Local Board Authority in 1887. The very next year a " Congress High School " was started by Congress workers to joyously commemorate the success of the Indian National Congress whose meeting was held in Madras that year. But Madanapalle turned out to be too small a town to contain two high schools which indulged in unhealthy competition, and so in 1891 Mr. J.N. Atkinson the sub-collector, amalgamated the two schools into the " Town Congress High School ". But again in 1892 the school underwant a second change of name and became the " Madanapalle High School " with the further addition of the Mission High School which had been started the previous year by Christian Missionaries.

At about this time the Jignasa Lodge a branch of the Theosophical Society was started in town with Mr. O.L. Sharma, Manager of the High School at its president. The Headmaster Mr. R. Giri Rao who was himself an ardent Theosophist was awarded a certificate of merit by the Viceroy in recognition of his work as an educationist.

In 1910 Dr. Annie Besant herself paid a visit to Madanapalle since it was the birthplace of Jiddu Krishnamurthy and during her stay visited the school and exclaimed her appreciation of the good work being done there-it was a school where among other things, caning students as a punishment had been banned since 1896. At a public meeting held at the time Dr. Besant was urged to take over the school administration and she instructed the Theosophical Society to do so and entrust its management to "Krishna Vidyalaya " which was established by her in Jiddu Krishnamurthy's name.

The school underwent yet one more change of management when in 1913, it was taken over by the Theosophical Education Trust which was founded with Dr. Besant as its president. It was upgraded into a college and affiliated to the University of Madras in 1915 when on July 19, the Governor of Madras, Lord Pentland, formally opened it. It was the first ever college to be started in the Rayalaseema area. The College was fortunate in having a series of great educationlists of international repute such as Messrs. C.S. Trilokikar, M.U. Moorne, G. Pearce, B.R. Kumar Dr. J.H. Cousins and Dr. D. Gurumurthy and so on as its Principals.

The College became such an active centre during the freedom struggle that it was even disaffiliated from the Madras University as a punitive measure for the resistance carried out by Dr. Besant and the college students. She started the Home Rule movement in 96 and the students and the staff of the College exhibited intense patriotic fervour when news of Dr. Besant's imprisonment in June 16, 1917 reached them. Undaunted by the disaffiliation, however Dr. Besant named the College " Wood National College " and got it affiliated to the National University which was then organised by the Society for the Promotion of National Education of which Rabindranath Tagore was the Chancellor. Its other constituent colleges were the National Women's College at Benaras, the National College at Hyderabad (Sind) and the College of Agriculture and Commerce at Madras.

Obstacles:

In its six decades of existence the College has undergone several vicissitudes. The strength of the College dwindled so much that in 1921 it was shifted to Madras where it was merged with the National College at Adyar. But with Dr. Besant and personalities like Sir. C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer working so hard for its revival the College was shifted back to Madanapalle two years later. A girls' hostel was made ready in 1928 and by then with the introduction at B.A. degree course, it had been raised to the first grade level.

UNITS–A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR COMMON MAN

The Unit Trust of India is being patronised by people from various walks of life. Ever since it commenced operation in July 1964 it has mobilised nearly Rs. 200 crores.

The initial capital of the trust of Rs. 5 crores was contributed by the Reserve Bank of India, L.I.C. State Bank of India and other financial institutions. With this capital, the trust has acquired interest in over 500 companies in India including many in the growth sector.

The Unit Trust pools the savings of the public and invests the funds on their behalf in productive corporate investments.. It provides the common man the advantages of indirect ownership of shares and debentures of industrial concerns through the medium of the trust, and at the same time provides the unique advantages of safety of capital together with reasonable returns and ready liquidity. To operate directly in securities on the stock exchange requires constant study and analysis of market conditions and a thorough knowledge of the factors that influence share prices. This function is performed by the trust on behalf of the Unit holders to ensure safety of capital and a growing return through diversification of investments and a balanced portfolio.

Assistance to Industry

The trust provides financial assistance to industry through underwriting support to new capital issues and direct subscription to shares and debentures of industrial concerns. It also provides financial assistance to concerns in the form of bridging finance pending actual disbursal of funds by the term lending institutions in respect of loans sanctioned by them. Government's policy of reducing the non-residents' shareholdings of Foreign Companies has also opened a new avenue as the trust gets an opportunity to take up these shares.

DIVIDEND TO SHARE HOLDERS

The income from the various investments described above is distributed equitably among the unit holders after meeting the Trust's Managerial Expenses. A full year's dividend is paid to all unit holders irrespective of the date of purchase. The units can be bought by individual, residents as well as non-residents, companies, co-operative societies and trusts. A minor by himself cannot apply for units, either of his parents or his guardians can, however, purchase units on his behalf. The face value of a unit is Rs. 10 and units are sold in multiples of 10. A minimum of 10 units has to be purchased and there is no upper limit. The units are sold at the offices of the trust at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras and at most of the Banks and Post offices spread all over the country.

SALIENT FEATURES

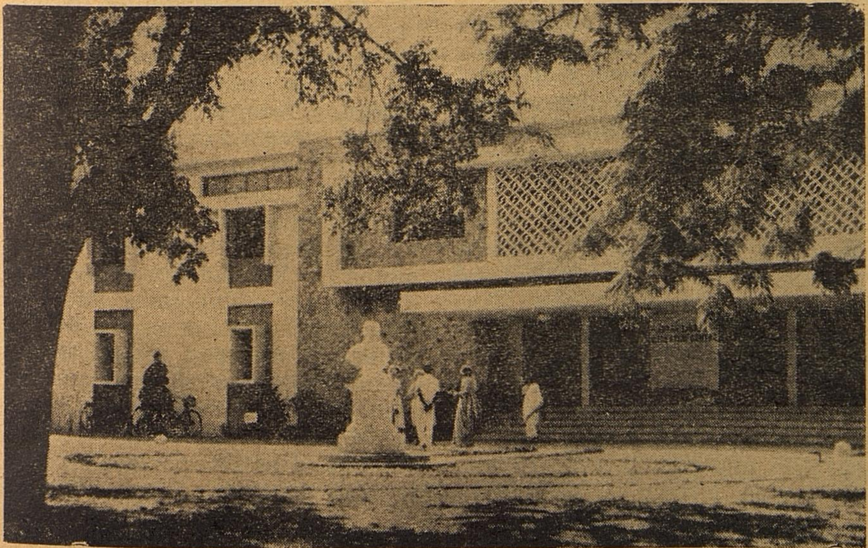
Units can be sold back to the trust at any time at the ruling purchase price which, under the current policy of the trust, is increased from August 1, onwards to take account of nearness to the dividend declaration date, on the analogy of the equity shares of companies which also go up in price on a dividend basis as the dividend declaration. date comes nearer. All that neads to be done is to complete the form on the reverse of the unit certificate and send it to the office of the trust from where it was issued. The money is sent by draft cheque, money order or cash as requested by the unit holder.

TAX REBATE

As an incentive to encourage savings, special tax concessions have been given by the Government. Unit holders are now entitled to exclusive tax exemption upto Rs. 2,000 per annum on income from units from income tax and upto Rs. 25,000 on their investment in units from wealth tax. Besides the re-investment plan, the children's gift plan and the unit-linked insurance plan all suit the requirements of the unit holders.

Socio-Economic Objective

The trust as a financial intermediary is serving the Socio-Economic objective of Government by providing the small investors an opportunity to indirectly own corporate securities and to assist the individual growth of the country through its investment operations. It has taken concrete steps to economic growth in the context of 20 point programme. The objective of regular and growing dividend has been fulfilled in that the trust has paid consistently from the very first year of its operations and has been able to raise the dividend from 6.1 per cent in 1964-65 to 8.6 per cent in 1974-75.



ADYAR LIBRARY AND RESEARCH CENTRE

The internationally well - known Adyar Library and Research Centre, which devotes itself to the study of Indology and the promotion of oriental learning, is one of the Dept.of the Theosophical Society. It was established in1886 byCol.Olcott to restore oriental studies and research to their proper place of importance as they had suffered greately by neglect. The Library has some 17,500 palmleaf and paper manuscripts from many countries and more than 1,50,000 books on religions, philosophy mysticism, occultism and spiritual life. It has published about 150 books on Indological subjects, and scholars from many overseas countries as well as India utilise it for research.

THE INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

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SCOPE AND OPERATION OF SERVICE

By

MADHU SUDAN DAYAL

Director, Child Welfare Division.

Child health and nutrition occupies a crucial place in the national development plan.

Various diet and nutrition surveys undertaken during the last 4 decades in the country have disclosed three main nutritional deficiencies : protein-calorie deficiency, ironfolate deficiency and vitamin-A deficiency, especially amongst pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers in urban slums, tribal areas and other backward rural areas. There is close inter-dependence between the health and nutritional status and the level of socio-economic development of a community. Again, there is close inter-relationship between general socio-economic development and population trends. The Government policy is, therefore, to view health, nutrition and family welfare as one package of inputs, constituting an integral part of the overall development strategy.

At the Prime Minister's initiative, a large programme of supplementary nutrition for pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers in urban slums and tribal areas was started in the year 1970-71. By the end of the Fourth Plan, this programme covered about 4 million beneficiaries in the country. The mid-day meals programme for school going children was continued and it covered about 1 2 million children by the end of the Fourth Plan. The applied nutrition programme for promoting nutrition awareness in rural area, encouraging local production and consumption of nutritious foods and spreading the knowledge through extension techniques like demonstration and training, covered 1181 blocks by the end of the Fourth Plan. Supporting programmes of production of processed foods, health and nutrition education, immunisation, and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia as well as blindness due to vitamin-A deficiency have also been undertaken.

Article 47 of the Constitution enjoins the State to raise the level of nutrition and improve public health. On August 22, 1974, the Government of India adopted a National Policy for children, outlining a 15-point programme, allocating priority to child health and nutrition, education and training of destitute children, care of children of working and ailing mothers and the rehabilitation of handicapped children. Improvement in the nutritional status of the community is, in the long run, dependent on increased food production, economic uplift and health and nutrition awareness of the community. The large population of children and a high incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition among children have been a continuous cause of concern. Several programmes of child health and nutrition have been taken up during the previous plans. The Fifth Plan lays its thrust on an integrated approach to the health, nutritional, educational and socialisation needs of children. An integrated child development services scheme has been started on an experimental basis from October 1975.

The integrated child development services scheme envisages an integrated delivery of the services of supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral services, non-formal pre-school education, and health and nutrition education to pre-school children, pregant women and nursing mothers. The scheme further envisages convergence of the mutually supporting services in the ICDS project areas such as drinking water supply, applied nutrition programme, strengthening of health infrastructure, prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and blindness due to vitamin-A deficiency, education and training in nutrition through mobile food and extension units, etc.

The ICDS scheme aims at an integrated delivery of the abovementioned services through the focal point of an anganwadi in each village and strengthening of health infrastructure so as to provide one female health worker for every unit of 5000 population and coordination of all the mutually supporting services and their implementing departments at various levels. The scheme envisages that the anganwadis will be run by local institutions such as mahila mandals, local bodies etc. This will encourage participation of the community, especially parents, in the programme. The State social welfare advisory boards and the community development programmes can play an important role in promoting and organising voluntary organisations in villages. The success of the scheme will mainly depend upon the extent of involvement of the community and voluntary organisations in this scheme. If the scheme succeeds in making an appreciable impact on the health and nutritional status of children in the project areas, it can be expanded to other areas in a phased manner.

Various health and nutrition programmes are implemented under the direction of different ministries/departments at the Central and State levels. Coordination committees have been set-up at various levels. At the central level, a Central Coordination Committee on nutrition programmes has been set-up under the chairmanship of the secretary, department of social welfare. The nutrition monitoring cell in the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, reviews the nutrition situation from time to time and the nutrition cell in the Directorate General of Health Services, Delhi, provides technical assistance to the central ministries/departments implementing or directing various nutrition programmes. Similarly, the nutrition units in the States (these have been set up in 16 States and 6 UTs) provide technical support to the nutrition programems of the State departments. Nutrition education has been included by AIR in the SITE programme. NCERT has brought out literature to promote nutrition education of the community and has done considerable work in promotion of nutrition education through class rooms. The central coordination committee coordinates the various nutrition programmes such as the special nutrition programme for pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers ; the mid-day meals programme for school-going children ; the applied nutrition programme for promoting nutrition awareness and encouraging local production and consumption of nutritious foods, production of processed nutritious foods, and nutrition education and research. P. I. B.

THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

India became independent on August 15, 1947. The Constitution of Free India came into force on January 26, 1950. Republican and Federal in character, the Constitution provides broadly for a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise and the accountability of the executive to the elected representative of the people. The Parliament represents all constitutionally organised shades of public opinion at the national level and occupies a pre-eminent and pivotal position in the constitutional set up of the country. It has over the years secured a unique place in the esteem and affections of the people as the forum through which they articulate and realise their aspirations and ventilate their grievances and difficulties. Among many great achievements of free India the successful working of the Parliamentary democracy is notable.

OUR HERITAGE

Democracy and democratic institutions are not new to this country. People had a long tradition of freedom and tolerance towards differing views, creeds and ways of life. Democratic institutions like popular assemblies, and elected monarchies had been in existence in our country as early as Vedic period (3000—1000 BC). In the later period of over 16 centuries (1000 BC to 600 AD) republican form of government flourished in many parts of the country. Popular assemblies like the Samiti (meeting together of people) and the Sabha, a smaller and selected body of elders, had been functioning more or less as the Parliament for disposing of public business by debate and discussion. Besides the Samiti and the Sabha, democracy at the grass roots had thrived in the country since centuries in the form of Gram Sabhas or village assemblies. These village republics survived the end of many dynasties and the downfall of empires. The country is rich in democratic traditions and the democratic temper of Indian people has enabled the adoption of parliamentary form of government in modern times.

The growth of parliamentary institution in the country had been chequered. In more modern times, the British introduced reforms as a step for establishing contact with public opinion. Under the Indian council Act of 1861, some important concessions were made by the British Improvements in the original Council Act of 1861 in subsequent years reflected themselves in the growing demand and the maturity of people of India for self-government in the parliamentary history of the country were the Indian Council Act of 1892. Minto-Morley Reforms Act, 1909 and the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms Act (The Government of India Act), 1919.

The first legislative assembly under the Government of India Act 1919 came into being at the Centre in 1921. The reforms establishing responsible government in the Provinces, did not introduce any element of responsibility at the Centre, but these proved totally inadequate to meet the popular demand for responsible government and national opinion gathered momentum for a fully sovereign Parliament and Government responsible to it. After a number of Round Table Conferences, held in London, the Government of India Bill was introduced providing for the establishing of federation of India, uniting the Governor Provinces of what was then known as British India and the Princely States then known as Indian States. The resulting enactment, the Government of India Act, 1935 also introduced Provincial Autonomy. The system could be described as a Parliamentary system of the "controlled type". Federal legislature, under the Act was bicameral and consisted of a Council of State and the Federal Assembly called the Central Legislative Assembly. Defence and External affairs were reserved subjects and were administered by the Governor-General while other subjects were administered with the help and advice of an executive Council responsible to the legislature. The experiment served as a training ground for parliamentary democracy in the country and familiarised Indian legislatures with various elements of the modern parliamentary procedure.

After the end of the Second World War, fresh negotiations with Indian National leaders were initiated by the then Labour Government in Britain and the British Government accepted India's right to decide her own destiny. Under the Cabinet Mission's plan of May 16, 1946 a Constituent Assembly of India was formed for framing the Constitution of the country. The Assembly, although constituted on the basis of indirect elections, was indeed a truly representative and a most impressive body consisting as it did of many of the foremost leaders of the country's freedom struggle, eminent jurists, constitutionalists and other distinguished men and women in the country's public life. With the partition of the country into India and Pakistan, the Constituent Assembly became a fully sovereign body. It also assumed full powers for the goverance of the country. Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947 the then existing Central legislature was abolished and the Constituent Assembly meant for framing Constitution was also asked to function as a dominion legislature. The functions of the Assembly as a Constitution making body and legislature were separated. The draft Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly became the provisional Parliament of India and it acted as such, till the first General Elections were held in 1952 on the basis of adult franchise.

The Parliament today is bicameral consisting of the President and two Houses of Parliament known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of People (Lok Sabha). The strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at a maximum of 250 members, 12 of whom are nominated by the President for their special knowledge practical experience in the fields of literature, science, art and social service. The remaining seats are allocated to various States and Union Territories in proportion

to their population. The electorate of the Rajya Sabha consists of the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. The Rajya Sabha is not subjected to dissolution but one third of its members retire every second year.

The Lok Sabha is constituted by direct election on the basis of adult franchise with maximum membership of 525. The elected strength is distributed among States in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each State and the population of the State is practically the same for all States. Normal life of the Lok Sabha is five years. The period could be extended by Parliament by law, by proclamation of emergency, for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not exceeding, in any case, beyond a period of six months after the proclamation has ceased to operate.

The first Lok Sabha came into existence in May, 1952 following General Elections held in the country.

The first and the two succeeding Lok Sabhas (Second and Third) were dissolved after completing the full five years term. The fourth had a life of only about four years and was dissolved by the Presiddent on the advice of the Prime Minister on December 27, 1970. After the premature dissolution of the fourth Lok Sabha mid-term elections were held in March, 1971. These involved a total electorate of about 274 million as against 173 million in the first general election held in 1952. The Fifth Lok Sabha was constituted in March, 1971.

Like other Parliamentary democracies, Parliament in India has three cardinal functions—legislation check over the executives and ventilation of grievances. The Parliament can under certain circumstances assume legislative power over a subject falling within the State's sphere. It may legislate on matters included in the State list if the Rajya Sabha declares by a two-third majority that it is necessary and expedient in the national interest to do so. It also acquires power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State. List in times of emergency or breakdown of constitutional machinery in a State. The Constitution also vests in the Union Parliament, the constituent power or the power to amend the Constitution. The procedure for amendment envisages its being passed by a special majority and in certain cases, its ratification by State legislatures. The amendment of the Constitution, subject to these provisions, follow practically the same legislative process as any other legislation.

In conclusion, it may be said that democracy in India has not only struck deep roots in our country but the democratic process has shown both resilience and ingenuity in tackling the manifold challenges of building up a new society and a great nation.

The successful functioning of Parliamentary government and demo cratic institutions in India is not a mere coincidence because, over a quarter of a century since Independence, the country has passed through periods of stresses and strains and successfully overcome them. This is wholly due to the intrinsic soundness and vitality of the Indian experiment in democracy This has been proved time and again. For example, it was the basic strength of the Constitution and the stability of the democratic system in the country which made it possible for a smooth succession after the passing away of a great leader like Jawaharlal Nehru.

Again, it was the inherent strength of Indian democracy that enabled the country to withstand the critical days of the Chinese invasion in 1962 and the confrontation with Pakistan in 1965 and in 1971 which came in the wake of a staggering influx of about 10 million refugees from Bangladesh with all its serious and attendant consequences. Not only did the Indian people rise as one man to defend their freedom and future, but this amazing unity in purpose and action was achieved without sacrificing the democratic modes and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution. Even in the darkest days of the Chinest aggression, Parliament and the Press continued to function as vigorously as ever ; there were no witch-hunts and no arbitrary infringements of individual freedom.

Considering the country's political stability and its achievements in the economic and social spheres, since Independence, it can be confidently claimed that parliamentary democracy has worked well in India, and has come to stay. Not so much because the system derives its authority from the Constitution but because it has been able to fulfil and continues to echo the aspirations of the people at large.

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MUSHROOMS

Scientific Notes, And Recipes For Delicacies

MUSHROOMS are a gift of nature and are included in a group known as Fungi. The members of this group differ from other plants mainly in that they cannot manufacture their own food with the help of carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight., but grow on the decaying waste parts of plants or organic matter under the shade of trees. They are called saprophytes. There are about 50,000 known species of fungi, of which around 1,000 are edible ones. The most evolved ones of this group produce conspicuous fruiting bodies for reproduction. The word mushroom is used for these reproductive, fruiting bodies or sporophores. During rainy season mushrooms are seen growing in meadows, fields, lawns and dirty places. Mushrooms are often referred to as " toadstools " also.

Use of mushrooms as food has been known through centuries. According to old tales, the Romans and Greeks considered them as food for the gods. They used to prepare various dishes with mushrooms and eat them with great gusto on different festive occasions. However, among the mushrooms there are many varieties which are poisonous but similar in shape and size to edible ones. But now mushrooms can be grown artificially, and this removes all doubts and fears of finding a poisonous one among cultivated mushrooms.

High Protein Contents

Unlike other vegetables, mushrooms have no part which need be thrown away as waste. The whole mushroom is washed and used as food, the bigger ones may be cut into two or four pieces. Mushrooms contain almost double the quantity of minerals as compared to other vegetables. They offer a higher content of proteins, twice as much as knol-khol and potatoes, nearly four times as much as tomatoes and carrots, and about six times as such as oranges. Being devoid of starch, mushrooms are an excellent food for diabetic patients and for those who do not want to increase body weight. They can be digested easily. When cooked in milk as porridge, they are an ideal diet for invalids and convalescing patients.

Mushrooms are the source of a sufficient amount of vitamins also. The important ones found in them are vitamins B and D. Some enzymes are also available in them, particularly 'trypsin' which aids digestion. Apart from these, appreciable quantities of a few amino acids like lysine and tryptophan are also found in mushrooms.

Unlike other plants, mushrooms do not produce seeds for their cultivation. They are propagated through tiny spores which are produced in innumerable numbers on the ventral surface of the fruiting body (cap) between the gills. As soon as the spores get the suitable environment of temperature and humidity, they germinate and form a cottony mass called "mycelium". The mycelium growing in soil or the decaying leaves or twigs of plants is called spawn. This is used as " seed " for cultivation of mushrooms. When such a naturally growing mycelium is collected, it is called " virgin spawn ". It was used in olden days for cultivation. Later, " brick spawn " and "flake spawn " were prepared by artificial means. But now, grain spawns and straw spawns are prepared scientifically in the laboratories under aseptic conditions.

In fact, a good spawn is the first pre-requisite for a good yield of mushrooms. Recently, a Mushroom Research Institute has been opened at Solan in Himachal Pradesh which is expected to produce 60,000 spawn bottles for the benefit of mushroom growers.

On account of their high nutritive value and subtle taste and aroma mushrooms are a popular food among all classes of people. Their meat-like flavour is a great attraction to both non-vegetarians and vegetarians, but some vegetarians in India may dislike them for this very reason. The use of mushrooms as food has been restricted mainly because a number of varieties are poisonous and cannot be easily differentiated from the non-Poisonous. But now, the known edible varieties can be conveniently grown artificially.

Mushrooms can be grown for profit and pleasure, in rotation with other agricultural crops, because of the possible use in the fields of spent manure obtained from mushroom cultivation. If the mushroom spawns of Volvariella and P. flabellatus are readily made available in the market, housewives can grow them easily on paddy straw in their kitchen gardens, just like other vegetables. For growing Agaricus (button mushrooms or champignon). it would be desirable to get spawned and cased trays (ready for yield of mushrooms).

by
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Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

Delicious Dishes with Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be used in the preparation of various delicious dishes along with vegetables, cereal and dairy products and flesh foods so as to enhance and improve the flavour of the dish. Some simple recipes with mushrooms are given below :

1. Tomato soup :

Mushroom (sliced)	1 cup
Tomato ..	10 Nos.
Onion (big) ..	1 No.
Butter ..	3 teaspoon
Cornflour ..	2 teaspoon
Sugar ..	1 teaspoon
Pepper salt ..	to taste

Scale the tomato in boiling water, peel and extract the juice without seed. Melt butter in a pan and fry the mushroom for 10 minutes

Add the tomato juice and a cup of water and cook till mushroom is well cooked.

While the soup is boiling, tie the finely chopped onion and pepper powder in a white cloth loosely and put inside the soup.

Take the bag out when mushroom is cooked.

Make a paste of corn flour in small quantity of water and add to the soup and continue boiling for 3 minutes. Remove the soup from heat add the sugar and salt.

2. Omelette :

Mushroom	..	2 cups
Onion	..	4 Nos.
Green chillies	..	4 Nos.
Bengalgram flour	..	2 cups
Coriander leaves		
Curry leaves	..	little
Salt	..	to taste
Oil	..	to fry

Chop the mushroom and onion. Cut the green chillies and coriander leaves curry leaves to small pieces. Mix all the ingredients together and add sufficient water to give a thick slurry Fry as omelette.

3. Mushroom with Vermicelli :

Vermicelli	..	100 gm
Mushroom	..	150 gm
Cheese (grated)	..	1 cup
Milk	..	2 cups
Corn flour	..	4 tablespoons
Tomato sauce/ ketchup	..	5 tablespoons
Pepper Salt	..	to taste
Refined oil	..	3 tablespoons

Cut the mushroom to small pieces and boil in less of water till cooked. Drain the excess water and keep aside. (4 if canned mushroom is used, it can be used as such. In case of dehydrated mushroom it should be cut after softening in boiling water). Mix the corn flour in the excess water drained, to get a smooth paste. Heat the oil in pan and fry the vermicelli. (Try not to break the vermicelli as far as possible)

Grease a shallow baking dish. Arrange a thin layer of vermicelli. Arrange some mushroom pieces on the top of it and sprinkle some grated cheese, pepper powder and salt powder. Once again arrange a thin layer of vermicelli. Repeat this till all the vermicelli, mushroom and cheese are finished. Care should be taken to have a layer of vermicelli on the top. Boil the milk. Add the corn flour paste and continue cooking for 2 minutes. Pour over the contents arranged in the baking dish. Bake at 375°F for 15 minutes.

Spread the tomato sauce on top and serve hot.

4. Cutlet :

Mushroom	..	15 Nos.
Potato	..	3 Nos.
Onion (big)	..	3 Nos.
Green peas	..	1/2 cup.
Green chillie	..	3 Nos.
Ground coconut	..	1 tablespoon
Red chillie powder	..	1/2 teaspoon
Turmeric powder	..	1/2 teaspoon
Ginger (ground)	..	1/2 ,,
Coriander leaves	..	little
Salt	..	to taste
Bengal gram flour	..	1 cup
Oil	..	to fry

1. Chop the mushroom and boil it along with green peas in just enough water.

2. Boil the potato, peel and mash well.

3. Finely chop onion, green chillies and coriander leaves.

4. Mix all the above prepared item along with ground coconut, ginger, chillie powder, turmeric powders and salt.

5. Divide into balls and shape them.

6. Make a paste of bengalgram flour with water and add a dash of salt.

7. Dip the shaped cutlet into the flour to get a complete coating and fry in oil.

5. Fried Mushroom.

Mushroom	..	20 Nos.
Bengalgram flour	..	1 cup
Chillie powder	..	to taste
Salt	..	
Oil	..	to fry

Boil the mushroom in minimum amount of water for 10 minutes. Add required amount of chillie powder, salt and water to bengalgram flour to give a smooth paste.

Dip the mushroom individually into this paste and deep fry in oil.

6. Khorma:

Mushroom	..	1 cup
Onion (big)	..	3 Nos.
Green chillies	..	4 ,,
Coconut ground	..	3 tablespoons
Fennel		
Coriander seed	..	1/2 teaspoon
Poppy seed		each
Cloves	..	2 Nos.
Cinnamon	..	little
Cardamom	..	3 Nos.
All spice leaves	..	2 Nos.
Refined oil/ghee	..	3 tablespoons

Chop mushroom, onion and green chillies separately. Grind fennel, coriander seed and poppy seeds together. Heat oil and add onion, green chillies, cloves, cinnamon, cardomom and all spice leaves. When the onion turns golden brown add the ground coconut, fennel, coriander and poppy seeds.

Finally add the mushroom, cook for 10 minutes, then add required quantity of water and salt and cook until the mushroom is done.

7. Baked mushroom with cheese

Mushroom	..	20 Nos.
Bread crumbs	..	1/2 cup
Cheese (grated)	..	1/2 cup
Butter	..	3 tablespoons
Pepper, Salt	..	to taste

Grease the baking tray, and arrange the mushroom cut to halves. Sprinkle the bread crumbs, grated cheese, pepper and salt on the top. Finally sprinkle melted butter and bake at 400°F for 25 minutes.

8. Macaroni—Mushroom

Macaroni	..	1 cup
Mushroom	..	1 cup
Tomato	..	3 Nos.
Onion (big)	..	1 No.
Refined oil	..	3 teaspoons
Chillie powder	..	1/2 ,,
Turmeric powder	..	1/2 ,,
Salt	..	to taste

Boil macaroni in water for 20 minutes and drain the water. Chop the tomato, onion and mushroom separately.

Heat the oil and fry the onion till golden and add chillie and turmeric powder.

Add the mushroom and tomato and continue cooking without adding any water.

When mushroom is cooked add salt and macaroni and remove from heat after 3 minutes.

Recipes Written by :

Miss A.P. Shanthy, Assistant Professor,
Department of Food Technology,
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,
COIMBATORE-3.

DETAILS OF SERVALAR POWER HOUSE

River Thambaraparani, known as Peyar in its upper reaches, has its origin at the high hill ranges separating Thambraparani and Manimuthar basins in the north and Kodayar basin in the south in the Tirunelveli District. The Papanasam power house now under operation harnesses flows from a total catchment area of 332 sq. km. (12' sq. m.) of the River Thambraparani and its main tributary Servalar. At present there is only one storage dam across the Thambraparani Ar there being no storage dam across Servalar which contributes nearly 40% of the total flows realised in Papanasam diversion weir (forebay for the Papanasam P.H.) The Servalar flows are wasted to a certain extent and are surplussed at the diversion wier. The Upper Thambraparani Hydro Electric Scheme which contemplates construction of a number of storage reservoirs with 6 power houses has been proposed towards avoiding this surplus to facilitate extra power generation in the Papanasam Power House and to stabilise irrigation supplies and also to harness the untapped power potential available in the Upper reaches of the Thambraparani and Servalar rivers. Of the six Power Houses, four are in Servalar Basin, one in the Thambaraparani basin and the sixth power house will harness the flows of Kallar and Karunaiar streams, tributaries of Ghatana Nadhi. The last in the series of the 4 Power Houses contemplated in the Servalar basin named as " Mundanthorai Unit " is proposed at the foot of the Servalar Dam located at about 6.4 kms. up stream of the confluence of Thambarapani Ar and Servalar. This will help to arrest the surplusses at the Diversion Weir and help to develop power potential from out of waters that were so far unutilised. In addition, this will also provide good storage so badly wanted by the P.W.D. who had themselves contemplated a storage dam across Servalar. In view of these specific advantages offered by this Unit and as the necessary hydrological data required are available readily, the Project Report on this Unit (Mundanthorai Unit) has been prepared independently.

The scheme envisages the construction of the following :

(i) A 51.21 m. high masonary dam across Servalar river to act as the main storage dam.

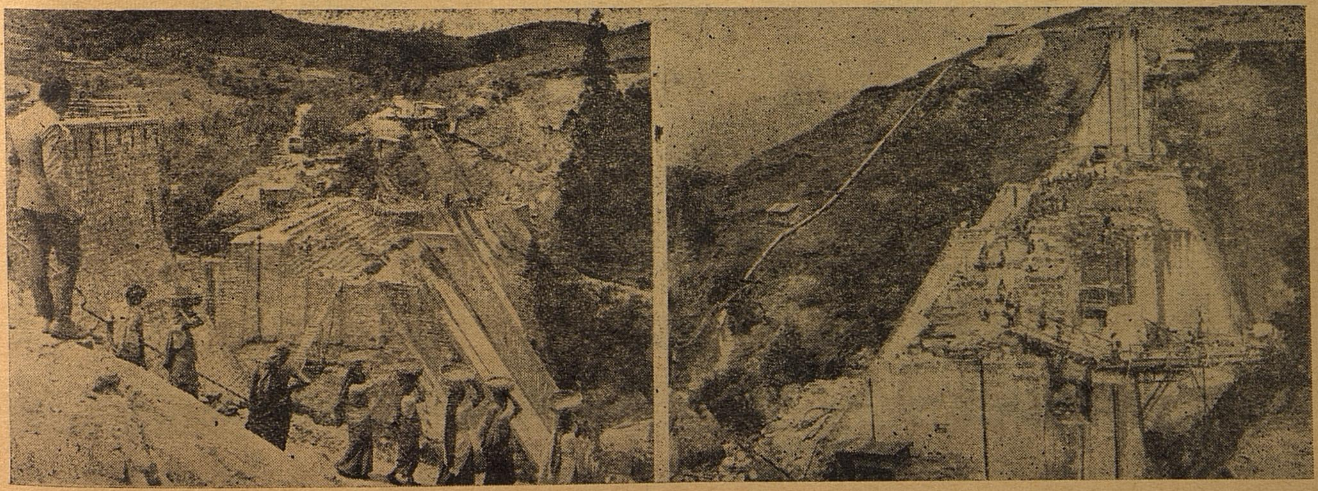
(ii) An unlined tunnel of length 3318 m. to interconnect the existing Thambaraparani reservoir with the Servalar reservoir.

(iii) Embedding a 4.88 m. dia power pipe in the Servalar reservoir to convey water from the dam to the power house located at the foot of the dam.

(iv) A Power House with a single generating unit of 20 MW capacity.

The power station will add 75 MV of energy annually to the grid. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 647 lakhs and is expected to fetch a net revenue of Rs. 65.54 lakhs per year. The scheme is expected to be completed by 1978-79.

A Panoramic view of Naduvattam H. E. S. Dam.



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What is Nellithorai Hydro-Electric Scheme ?

Under Kundah Hydro Electric Scheme Stages I to III, five Power Houses with a total installed capacity of 425 M.W. have so far been set up for generation of power, utilising the good flows of rivers Bhavani and its main tributary Kundah with the steep falls available upto Pillur Dam, this being the last dam built across Bhavani river. Under Kundah Hydro Electric Scheme—IV Stage which has been cleared by the Planning Commission and is being implemented, a third generating unit of 60 M.W. capacity and a second unit of 50 M.V. capacity will be installed at Kundah P.H. III and IV respectively, so as to generate more power especially for peaking purposes during)non-irrigation season. The total installed capacity with these additions will increase the installed capacity of Kundah Hydro Electric Project to 535 M.W. The last dam under the Kundah Hydro Electric Project is the Pillur dam on river Bhavani. From here the river runs in gentle cascades upto the point where it enters plains near Nellithurai village and the fall available below Pillur dam and this point is proposed to be harnessed for power generation.

This scheme called ' Nellithorai Hydro Electric Scheme ' due to its proximity to Nellithorai Village, is located down stream of Pillur dam in Reserve Forest area of Avinasi Taluk of Coimbatore District. The Scheme is approachable both from Pillur Dam and Mettupalayam, the nearest rail head.

The Scheme envisages utilisation of a nett inflow of 1613.13 mil. cub.m (average annual) from a total catchment area of 1307.05 sq. km. of rivers Bhavani, Kundah and adjoining Kallumaiduraipallam stream. The Scheme contemplates construction of

(i) a main storage dam across river Bhavani.

(ii) a diversion weir across the adjoining Kallumaiduripallam stream

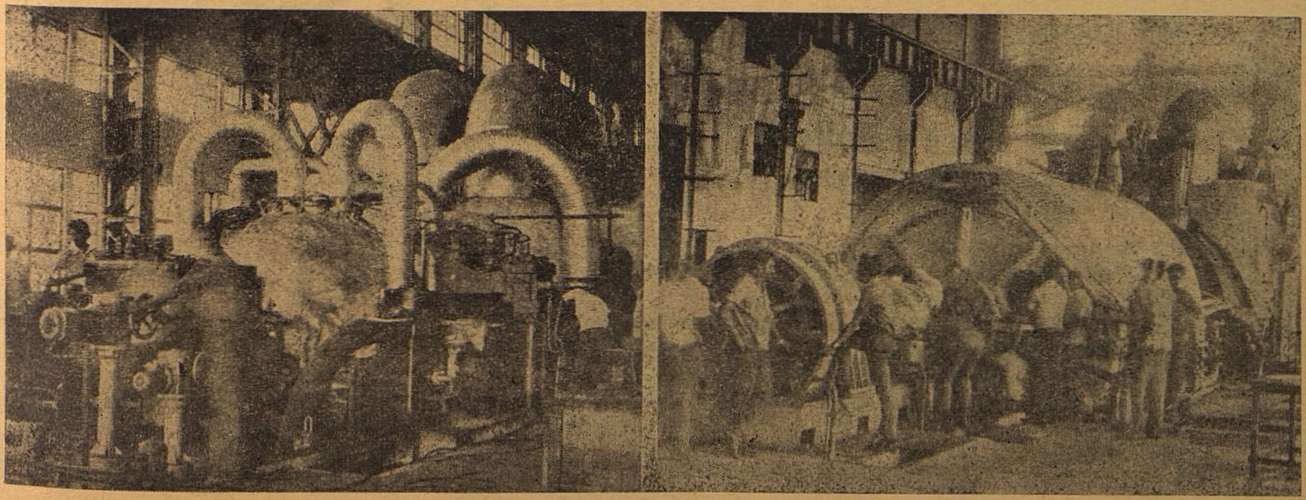
(iii) a power house on the downstream toe of the main storage dam on the left flank.

The storage dam called ' Nellithorai dam ' is proposed with F.R.L. 356.6 m. and will back upto the tail race level of Kundah P.H. IV. This dam will command a gross storage of 27.9 mil. cu.m. A small weir will be built across ' Kallumaiduripallam ' an adjoining stream and the flows from this stream will be diverted to Nellithorai Reservoir by a sort flume of 195 m. long. The Nellithorai reservoir will act as forebay and waters from this reservoir will be drawn through a 6.1 m. diam. M.S. pipe (capable of discharging a peak discharge of 169.84 cu.mecs. embedded in dam masonry to a power house located at the toe of the dam in the left flank. The tail waters from the Power House will flow back into Bhavani River ththrough a short tail race channel. The Power House is proposed with a single unit of 50 M.W. installed capacity.

Power generation at Nellithorai P.H. will mostly follow the pattern of discharges from Kundah P.H. IV. All the Kundah Power Houses will be operated as peakload stations especially during non-irrigation season when irrigation controlled stations will be either shut down or produce only meagre power.

The power House will be connected to the Tamilnadu Grid at suitable location with 230 KV transmission line.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1003.82 lakhs and is expected to yield a net return of Rs. 87.02 lakhs per year.



Turbine and generators of the V unit at Ennore.

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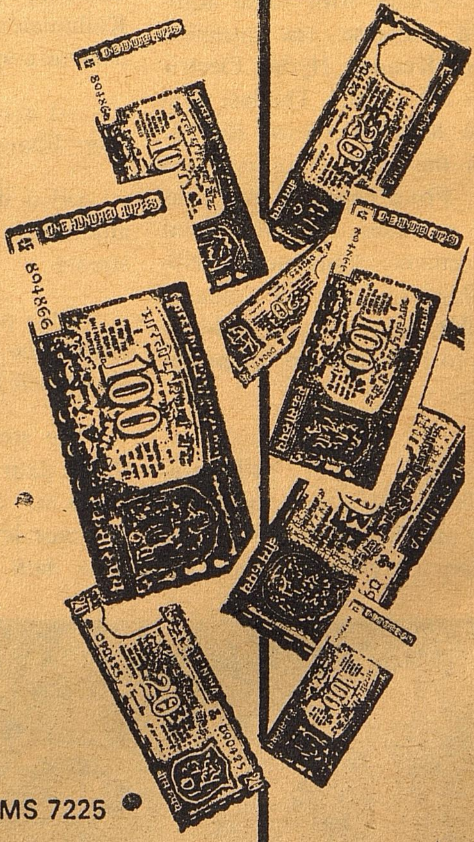

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A PROUD MOMENT FOR SAINIK SCHOOL

AMARAVATHI NAGAR

TAMIL NADU

Wg. Commander T. B. Srivastava, Principal, Sainik School receiving Defence Minister's Trophy.

The Sainik School of Tamil Nadu which is located at Amaravathi Nagar has bagged the Defence Minister's Trophy for the 2nd year in succession, by sending the largest number of Cadets to the National Defence Academy.

In order to provide facilities to every sector of the population in India to send up leadership material for India's Defence Forces, seventeen Sainik Schools were established in different parts of the country. Patterned on the famous public school system of England, these Sainik Schools are boarding schools which take in their pupils from VI Standard i.e. from the tender age of 9-10 onwards and after completion of High School finals these pupils are meant to sit for the entrance examination to the National Defence Academy. The grooming in these schools had been so good that the Sainik School products seem to find it easy to score in the entrance examinations or interviews for the more prestigious medical and engineering courses. Slowly it was becoming evident that admissions to the Sainik Schools were being sought after by parents for their wards, with ambitions other than the Defence Academy. Thus the " Defence Minister's Tropy " came to be established for being awarded to the Sainik School which sent the maximum number of students to the Defence Academy each year, judged of course, only from among the Sainik Schools. So the Trophy is not to be belittled because it is being awarded for accomplishing what one is intended to viz., groom ing the young to fit into the Defence Academy. The Tamil Nadu Sainik School had won the Trophy this year by sending the largest number of cadets to the 53rd course of the National Defence Academy. On top of it, the school has the distinction of producing the top-scoring boy in the All India H.S.C. examination among all Sainik Schools for the last two years—*Ed.*

The year 1961 found independent democratic and socialistminded India giving birth to Sainik Schools with the declared aim of producing healthy and patriotic citizens who would be leaders in different walks of life. Even the children born in the lowliest of families, were to be given admission on the basis of merit, for which purpose a liberal scheme of scholarship was to be instituted on the basis of merit-cum-means, by the State/Central Governments. The policy was to have a Sainik School in each State to act as feeder institutions to the National Defence Academy and at present there are 17 Sainik Schools in the country.

Fourteen years of existence of these schools with glorious success, has amply proved the justification for which they were started. Already they have contributed about 1300 officers to the Indian Armed Forces within the nine or ten years they have been sending up pupils to take the National Defence Academy Entrance Examination. Three Service Officers deputed from the Armed Forces to work as the Principal, the Headmaster and the Registrar have the responsibility of managing the institution. These personnel serve as living examples to the Sainik School Students. Apart from the contribution to the National Defence Academy, these schools have also given as many or even more than the Army, a number of youngmen of high calibre with sound character having leadership qualities to the other public services of the country.

These schools have an all India character in as much as boys from different parts of the country come here to study, play and live together in the dormitories learning to sink all differences of caste, creed, language and religion and imbibe qualities of courage, team spirit, patriotism and above all to even cultivate a one-world outlook. Self-reliance is another quality taught from an early age to the pupils as they come to the school at a very tender age of 9/10. The school caters to the different tastes of the pupils through hobbies, clubs and associations; thus every child in the school gets an opportunity to develop his inner talents. Indoor and outdoor games and sports of all kinds at the same time give the child the much needed recreation and help it to have a healthy body and develop its physique, thus contributing to fulfilment of the aim of education—a sound mind in a sound body.

ANNUAL DAY FETE AT AMARAVATHI NAGAR

Sainik School, Amaravathinagar (Tamil Nadu) celebrated its Fourteenth Annaul Day with great pomp and grandeur on 10th September, 1975. The Chief Guests on the occasion were Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Thiru S.J. Sadiq Pasha, the Minister for Electricity and Industries, Government of Tamil Nadu.

The day's programme started with an armed 'Guard of Honour' by the senior boys after the Chief Guests were garlanded on their arrival. They were then taken to the library by the Principal Wg. Cdr. TB Srivastava, where a beautifully illuminated model of the school campus was displayed. The coloured lights twinkled intermittantly as the water in the reservoir simmered and flowed into the canals. It was a beautiful sight to watch.

Later they went round the Exhibition arranged by different clubs and associations viz., Social Studies, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Radio, Photography, Philately, Ship and Aero Modelling, Home Science, Art and Crafts. Both the Ministers evinced keen interest in the exhibits prepared by the students and commended their efforts.

Next they witnessed a swimming Demonstration by the pupils which commenced with a swimpast. Their performance, including different swimming strokes, life saving, diving and waterpolo was highly applauded by a large gathering of distinguished guests and parents.

The athletic events started at the school oval on the call of buglers from the top of the Fort, specially erected for the occasion. The marchpast of the athletes led by School Captain Narendra Kuar, commenced as a green signal carved a streak of trajectory in the sky. Thereafter the athletic events were conducted and the school report was read by the Principal. It high lighted the achievements of the school which had the dinstinction

By

Thiru B. Jayaprakasam,

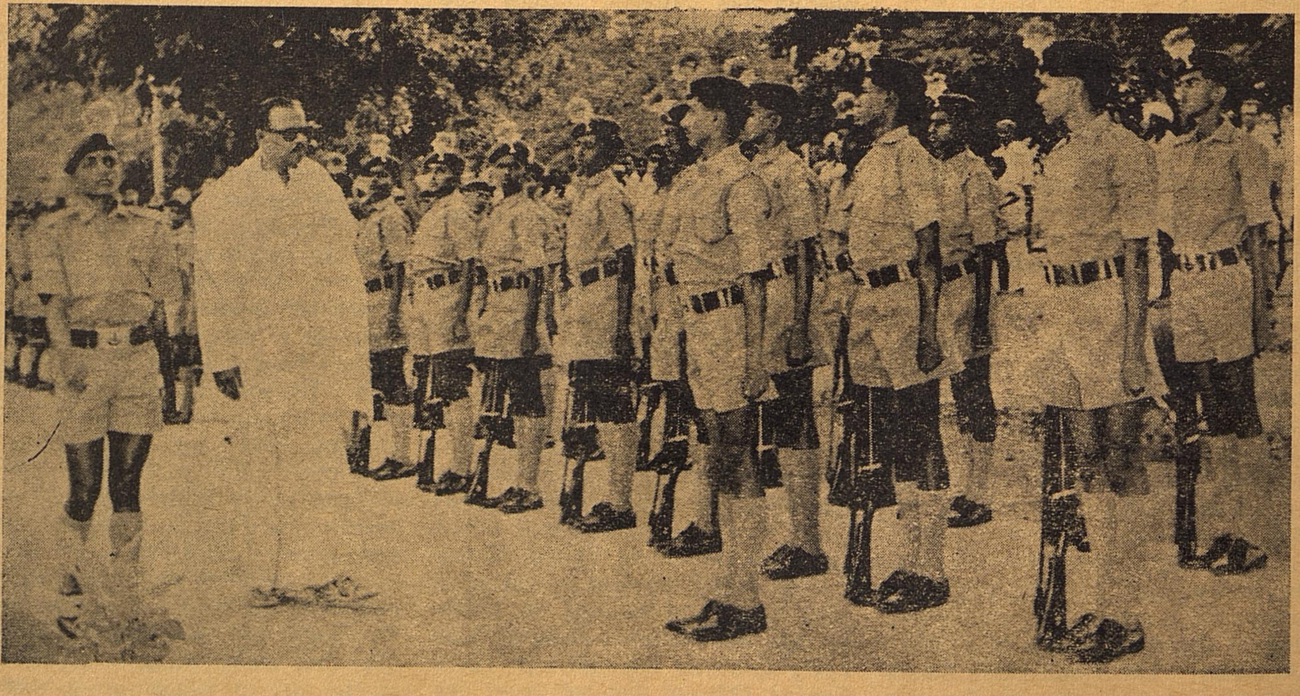
District Public Relations Officer,

COIMBATORE.

SAINIK SCHOOL AN EXAMPLE OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

of producing the first boy amongst all Sainik Schools of the country in the All India Higher Secondary Examination for two successive years. On the Principal's request, Thiru S.J. Sadiq Pasha gave away the prizes to the winners of various events.

Afterwards the Education Minister Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan presented the 'Defence Minister's Trophy' which the school had won by sending the largest number of cadets to the 53rd Course of the National Defence Academy from among all Sainik Schools. It was a thrilling moment for the inmates of the School to have gained this honour. The Education Minister in his speech said "Sainik School, Amaravathinagar sets an example for the National integration, as students from various States of the country are studying here with cordial relationship. This school fosters all the requisite qualities that are



Armed Guard of Honour for Thiru V.R.N., ME. the Chief guest at Amaravati Nagar

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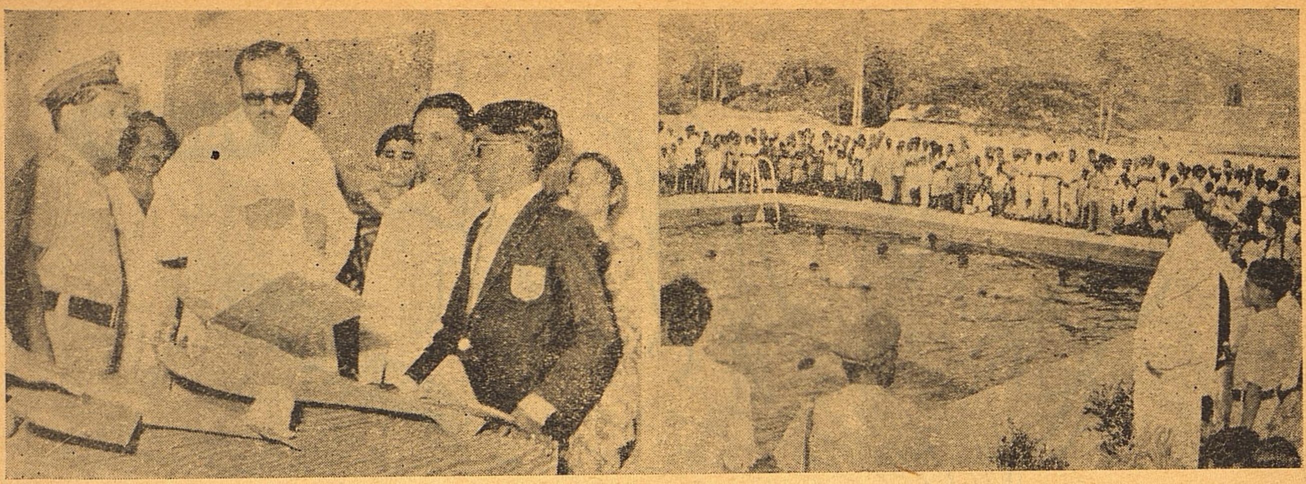


Scientifie talent and acquatic feats

essential to join the armed forces, in addition to the qualities like character-building, original thinking, discipline, physical training, dedication to purpose and patriotism. If all the 2800 High schools which are functioning in Tamil Nadu were to follow the footsteps of Amaravathinagar Saink School, I am sure that Tamilnadu will be developed in every field and people would be more prosperous."

The school band in their colourful uniform gave a fine display and finally sounded ' Retreat ' on which the School Flag was lowered ceremoniously.

After a short interval for tea, the School Oval came to life again for the Torch Light Tattoo. The fort and arenas for the events were beautifully lit up as soon as the Chief Guests arrived and then, with a flash, all lights went out. The school band marched out of the Fort with lights gleaming on their caps. Their performance captivated the hearts of everyone present there.

The next items were demonstration of ' Bayonet Fight ' by N.C.C. Cadets, P.T. Dance, Dumb-Bells, lezim by smaller boys followed by ground exercises,vaulting,horse work and flaming torch demonstration by Senior boys. The novelty of presenting these events in the night in floodlit arenas received thunderous ovation from the huge crowd present on the occasion. The function came to a close on a red light signal fired in the air and National Anthem played by the band.

THE EARTH WORMS OF RICE SOIL

SOME CONTROL MEASURES

Some species of earthworm are considered as a great nuisance because of their habit of castings on turf, lawns and gold greens and interestingly as early as 1947 earthworms were listed among pests of rice in the Philippines. During 1973 it was reported from Chennimalai area (Coimbatore District) that nearly 100 hectares of rice crop have been stunted badly due to reddish earthworms occurring in rice soil. The thin thread-like reddish worms measuring 5 to 7 cm long cast the earth at the base of seedlings soon after transplantation to a height of about 4 cm from the soil surface and produce a physical strangulation effect affecting tillering considerably. The worms are found in large numbers around the roots of rice plants. The poor stand of rice crop has been mainly attributed to the earthworm though it does not cause direct injury. The earthworms were identified as *Malabaria sp.* (*Ocnerodrilidae*: *Annelida*) through the kind courtesy of the Director, Zoological survey of India, Calcutta.

When the problem was brought to the notice of the Department of Entomology by the Farmers Training Centre, Coimbatore, in the earthworm infested rice field observational trials were laid out for controlling it by incorporating tobacco waste intlo the soil, by surface spray application of parathion 0.50% and fenthion 0.1% by impounding a thin film of water for two days and by incorporating into the soil endosulfan (Tnhiodan) 4% granule. It was seen that application of endosulfan 4% granule at 1 kg. a.i. /ha or (25 kg/ha) brought about appreciable control of the earthworm and the stand of the crop became normal.

SOURCE :

Dr. T. R. Subramaniam and
Dr. B. Vasantharaj David,
Department of Entomology,
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,
COIMABTORE-3.

CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN CUMBU

The farmers are aware that weeds compete with the standing crop in food and space and out grow the crop and produce loss to the farmer. Usually to eradicate weed, weeding and hand-hoeing is done. This involves labour and cost. The research study conducted at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University revealed that chemical weed control is more economical and advantageous than hand hoeing and weeding.

The researches conducted on direct sown HB 3. cumbu showed that pre-emergence application of atrazine at 0.375 kg active ingredient is highly effective and economical. The cost for chemical weeding works out to Rs. 56/- per hectare only whereas hand-hoeing and weeding costs Rs 60/- per hectare. The farmers are advised to take up the economical chemical weed control for controlling weeds of cumbu.

SOURCE: Department of Agronomy, Agricultural College and Research Institute, COIMBATORE-3.

HEART ATTACK AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

Until recently people who had suffered a heart attack were scratched off the list of active, able-bodied citizens. But now medical advances, especially those made in recent years, have injected a large dose of optimism into attitudes about such people. Everyone knows that the number of heart attack victims is steadily growing; and no one is surprised to hear of men and women who have weathered even three such attacks. Through the care of therapeutists, cardiologists, climatologists these people are gradually enabled to return to normal life and work. It has become clear, however, that the aid of psychologists and psychiatrists is also essential, for, a heart attack often affects a person's mental state no less than his heart.

It has been established that about fifty per cent of heart attack victims are prevented from returning to a normal life by psychological factors alone. Some are haunted by the constant fear that their heart is going to " burst " perhaps even in their sleep. They become afraid of the night and develop insomnia. Others withdraw into themselves, anxiously charting every heart beat and change in their condition. They turn into hypochondriacs, attaching great importance to every little detail and exaggerating any deviation from what they consider to be normal. Still others react in an opposite way. They pretend that their disease does not exist at all and try to carry on with their former way of life in every way.

Psychological Disturbances

All of these reactions reflect psychological disturbances and are especially dangerous because they do not exist in isolation. They are closely connected with the physiogical functioning of the entire organism. Anxiety, fear and depression inevitably produce physiological and biochemical changes. Blood pressure rises, the heart beats faster, gets less rest, and becomes overburdened. As a result, the blood circulation of the heart, already disturbed by the disease, becomes still worse, aggravating the patient's condition. This is one of the problems being dealt with by a team of specialists at the Institute of Cardiology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

To speed the heart patients return to normal living the Institute's leading cardiologists keep them under observation, apply various methods to determine the kind and degree o psychological disruption caused by the disease, and prescribe treatment. In addition, the specialists try to and prescribe treatment. In addition, the specialists try to induce the patient to adopt a proper attitude towards his condition and treatment and help him develop certain new habits and patterns of living. There are some patients, for example, who refuse to believe that smoking is harmful—" I've been smoking all my life ! "—and cannot part with cigarettes, which are now particularly dangerous for him. If he is not moved by statistics, they seat him in front of a cinema screen so that he can see with his own eyes what happens to the heart and blood vessels under the influence of tobacco, and how the organism benefits from fresh air and activity. The specialists also teach the patients auto-suggestion to relieve nervous tension and anxiety.

Other Problems

All this, of course, is confined to the hospital. But for many patients the critical stage comes after they are discharged. This is understandable : the constant attentive care of the doctors is behind them ; they must go out into the world and look after themselves. Despite our advice and preparation, the patient is still beset by many problems. How much should he walk ? How much weight may he put on ? Will his condition worsen when he returns to work ? Can he return to a normal sexual life ? Besides, these complex problems, difficulties arise in daily life : how can he bear walk beside his wife while she struggles along under a heavy load of groceries ? How should he conduct himself in a crowded bus or train ?

Here, a person's mental state assumes great importance. Those who are usually referred to as " man with a strong character can successfully cope with numerous problems of this kind, whereas a self-conscious, inhibited person cannot. The latter must be treated in a special way, particularly by the people close to him. Relatives and friends should discard once and for all any home-grown, outmoded notions such as insisting that he be less active, spend more time in bed, and avoid as much as possible the turmoil of life and people in general.

Wife's Role

The wife's role is especially important. Unfortunately, she is most often moved in the wrong direction by compassion and pity. With the best of intentions she advises her husband not to do this, that or the other thing, thus turning him into a sort of living mannequin. Once a useful member of society, the head and mainstay of his family, he now feels himself an invalid and a burden. This state of affairs must be avoided at all costs. Along with the doctor, the wife must help return not only the patient's physical health, but also his self-confidence and mental balance. This is a fully realistic goal, and one that most of our patients have achieved. Many of them now lead an active life, even including sking, swimming, etc.

Once the patient is free of the mental stresses and resultant heart pains, he is rid of nagging fear and becomes increasingly conviced of the simple truth that with proper living habits he will live !

Naturally, such " proper living habits " differ a great deal from individual to individual. There is no blanket advice covering every recovering patient. There is one general rule that can be applied, however : the fear that follows a heart attack can be overcome, and success depends to a large extent on the patient himself and his near ones.

By

VADIM ZAITSEV

Institute of Cardiology USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

WHY PEOPLE FEAR SNAKES

WHEN THEY DO GOOD TO THE COMMUNITY ?

IMPORTANCE OF SNAKES

What we know about snakes is only one side of the coin ; that it is poisonous and harmful to human beings. The other side of the coin is completely obscured for the fear that we have developed for it. If we have close study with it we will understand the beneficial activities they perform to the community as a whole. Proper understanding of these creatures and their venom can be very useful to humanity and in many ways they help to compensate the losses caused by the loss of human lives by snake bites. The destruction of forests and expansion of urbanisation has already had the effects of bringing snakes out of their hiding and diminishing their number. We must remember at the same time that this loss of reptiles is a great loss to our community.

In the new emphasis on agricultural development and production, the problem of rat control is essential and it is here that the role of snakes shows its importance. Technical observation shows that snakes prefer rodents like rats as food. The vipers brought to research institutes like Haffkine are often seen vomitting a rat or two. The economic value of rattle snakes has been realised in America by reason of their destruction of small animals like rabbits, squirrels and gophers. These would otherwise have caused great destruction to agricultural fields and grazing areas. In fact many specialists caution that before any methods of rattle or other control are adopted except where safety of human life is paramount, consideration should be given to the economic aspect to find out whether depredations by rodents on agriculture are not greater than danger from the snakes themselves.

Importance of Rodent Control :

It is not realised that while the farmer is busy ploughing his fields during rains, it is the snakes who mainly control the rats. These rats do more material damage to food and health in our country than snakes. Dr. Kunhardt has estimated in 1919 that the damage caused by rats to the country in 20 years was about, Rs. 1,241 crores and that the probable " population of rats in India may be 8,000million".

As compared to the damage caused by other diseases and animals death inflicted by snakes or snake-bites is very much less.

Many people in India by custom avoid killing a snake, particularly a cobra. In fact in Kerala in many houses, a part of the compound is set apart for snake worship where the snake is supposed to come and take the offerings. Possibly the idea seems to have originated from the belief that destruction of rodents by snakes prevents damage to property, thus preserving and adding to Lakshmi or wealth. Sometimes gardeners ask for snakes for their gardens to keep rats down.

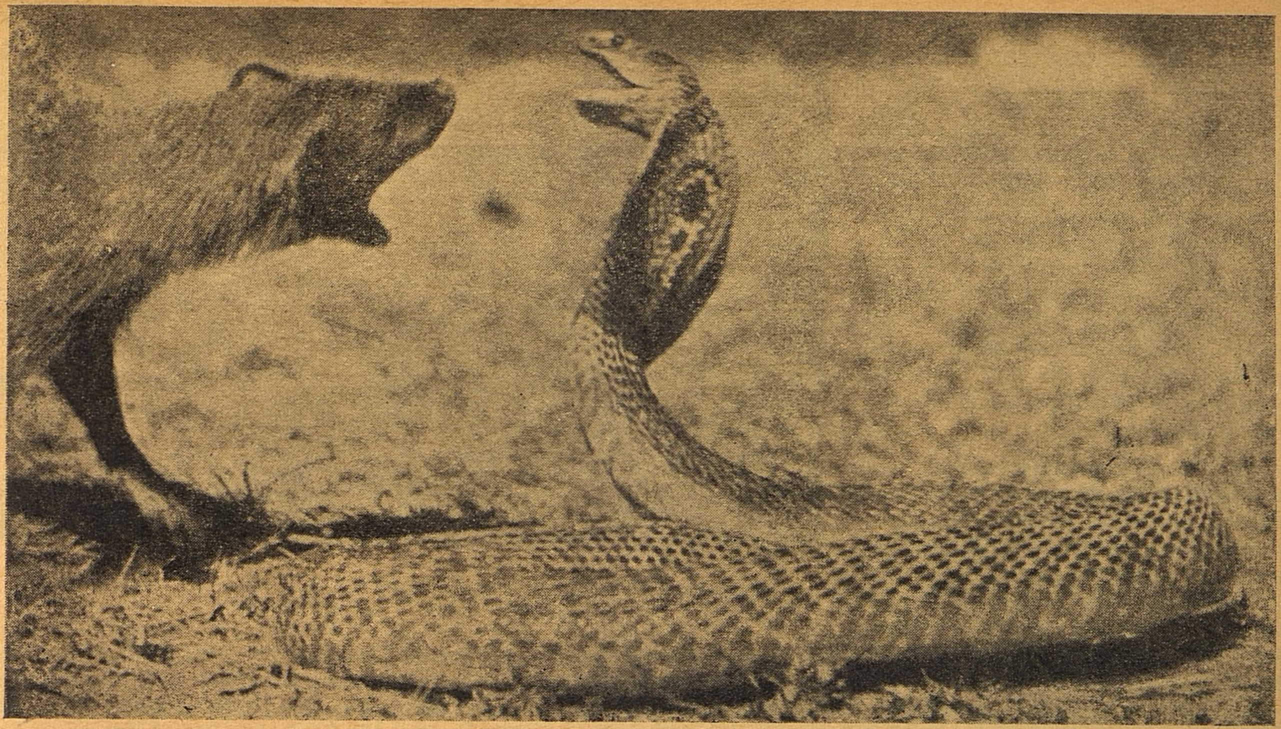
Snakes as Food :

During the last war, " chindwin " expedition survived on phython soup. Snakes, more especially pythons, are eaten as food in China and Burma. Some people in these areas consider it a delicacy. In fact now, even in America and certain Western counties, python steak is served as a special delicacy in many restaurants. Many wild tribes in Madhya Pradesh and NEFA areas also eat snakes. In certain Chinese areas even the gall-bladder is used for making wine and medicinal preparations. Some authorities consider that rattle snake meat can rank with other flesh for palatability, and many consider the meat definitely appetising. While frogs have been put for sale in India as food, snakes are yet to come. They are not yet accepted as a palatable food by most of the Indian community.

A rattle snake normally lays about 70 eggs. These are slightly bigger than the eggs of fowl and they have a softer covering and blunt ends. It has been reported that people in the wilder tribal areas eat snake eggs and like it but definite information is not available about it.

Snake Fat :

The use of snake fat for medicinal purposes is prevalent though not very common. Some Ayurvedic doctors try it for certain medicinal purposes. Experiments with this fat are being carried on for medicinal use as a substitute for other drugs. However, the use of snake oil has been practised from ancient times and was quite widespread. It was considered a well established remedy long before the



The fight between a Cobra and a Mongoose is a rare but interesting sight.

rattle snake brought it to the attention of the Europeans and Americans.

Viper snake's oil was commonly recommended for some medicinal uses in India. Later in Europe rattle snake oil was substituted for it and was more favoured.

Among the many uses of the oil are " to absorb tumours or swellings ", " for relief to frozen limbs ", " for bruises, aches and sprains ". Some authorities have however doubts about the real utility of the oil. It appears necessary for this aspect to be further experiented and verified. However, Dr. Klauber who doubted some of the supposed virtues himself tried it as a pain reliever.

Snake skin :—

Snake skins are in demand for making many things like scarfs, belts, shoes and handbags. The skins are more in demand outside India and are not so much favoured here. On the other hand in India the cast-away exuvia (skin) of snakes which is cast regularly every few months, is in demand for various medicinal purposes. It is used in all parts of India though no systematic effort has been made to see whether its use for various ailments is really effective. In Western countries the products of snake skins are quite popular and the uses to which it is put are varied like belts, wallets, purses, handbags, comb-cases, cigarette cases and tobacco pouches. Even articles of sport such as sports jackets, caps, neck-ties are sometimes made of snake skins. Snake-skin covered shoes are considered attractive and are in demand. Sometimes lamp-shades, book-covers, knife-covers are also made from snake skins.

Antivenin :—

In India snake venom is in demand primarily for the manufacture of antivenin. This is mainly manufactured at present at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay and at Central Research Institute at Kasauli.

SNAKES are found all over the world, excepting the Arctic, New Zealand and Ireland. It is estimated that there are about 2,500 species of snakes in the world and they predominate in the warm climate and lush regions of the tropics. About 216 species of snakes are found in India of which only about 52 species are poisonous. The exact number of persons bitten by snakes in India is not known though it has been estimated that about 2,00,000 persons are annually bitten by snakes and about 15,000 succumb every year to snake-bites.

The use of snake venom in relieving pain and certain other muscular disabilities is becoming more common. Experiments are taking place regarding its use in various ways. **The injunction of cobra venom solution has given relief from pain in a large number of patients who are suffering from meural leprosy. The use of cobra venom is also being more and more recommended in chronic pains of nervous and muscular origin, arthritis and in inoperable malignant diseases. Its solutions have even been recommended in the treatment of epilepsy.**

American medical experiments show that cobra venom solution is useful in intractable pain due to cancer, neuritis, arthralgia, neuralgia, migraine and nerve leprosy. The consensus of medical opinion there appears to be favourable about the therapeutic uses of cobra venom. Toxicity of such preparations is not great and the chief point to be kept in mind is that dosage is determined for each patient separately. The main advantage of cobra venom therapy appears to be that it is not depressing for higher centres of the brain. It can also be substituted gradually for opium in cases of narcotic addiction to that drug.

The venom of Russell's viper can be used as a haemostatic agent on account of its coagulating principle. In cases of haemophilia and haemorrhages from other causes, graded intramuscular injections of this venom have been used with encouraging results in haemorrhages from the uterus and the retina. Its solution is frequently used by dentists to stop excessive bleeding. It is also used in a dilution as an intramuscular dose for the arrest of internal bleeding. It has been included in a standardised medicine against haemophilia.

In the homeopathic system of medicine, certain diseases like epilepsy asthma, neuralgia, neuritis, lumbago, sciaticatics, coccygodynia, laryngitis, pleurisy, debility, nerve exhausion and insomnia are considered to be curable by the venon of rattle snake. Even Krait venom is sometimes used for this purpose.

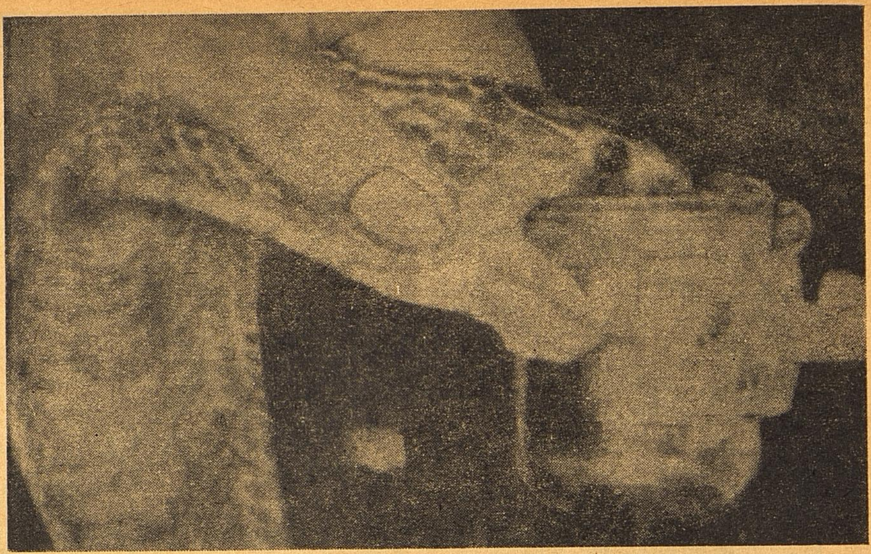
In the Ayurvedic system of medicine, cobra venom is often utilised in preparing certain Rasas considered to be a medicine for T.B.

Venoms of other snakes had also been regarded as of great medicinal value in India though it is the venom of the cobra wich is principally used.

There is popular belief in the medicinal utility and properties of the flesh as well as skin of certain snakes in most Eastern countries. The dried and powdered flesh of 'Tamool' (an inoffensive hill snake) and the Malayan 'Pamboo' have been popularly considered in that country as a remedy against leprosy. The exuvia of snakes powdered and mixed with oil of Dalbergia arborea, when applied outwardly, is considered to be of value in epilepsy. In the Unani system of medicine, the blood of snakes is also used in the treatment of leucoderma. In many parts of North India, a preparation of arsenic and dead cobra is applied externally for leucoderma and syphilitic rashes. The venom of snake also mixed in arsenic, opium and musk is sometimes used as a drug by some addicts and many considered it as a tonic. It is also used as an aphrodisiac and also prophylactic against some diseases. In popular belief, it is used as a hepatic stimulant in cholera collapse.

Enzymes :—

Venoms are a good source of enzymes. Neurotoxin has been separated from crude cobra venom. This caused the augmentation of the heart beat in toad's heart. Neurotoxin also paralyses the respiratory movements. Haemolysin which had been isolated from venom produces augmentation or depression in heart beats without causing cardiac failure. Cholinestrase isolated from the venom in high concentration slightly stimulates the heart of a toad but has practically little effect on blood pressure or on respiration in other animals like rabbits.



Extraction of a Cobra venom. The Snake is made to bite a plastic cloth tied tightly over a vine glass.

A number of other enzymes have been isolated from snake venom for important biochemical research. Some of them are hyaluronidase, ribonuclease, ophip-oxidase, phosphodiestrase, nucleotidase and lecithinase. They have already found their way in the many research projects.

It will be clear that snakes form an important and integral part in the natural structure of things in this world. No doubt there are many poisonous snakes but fatality from snake-bites is not so great as it is thought about in public nor are the majority of snakes poisonous. Moreover, there is a great deal of exaggerated fear of snake and its poison. As already indicated, the majority of snakes are non-poisonous but having no means of identifying them, bite by any snake generally so frightens the bitten patient that he is already half dead with fear. The psychological fear of snake-bite can be removed by some method by which poisonous and non-poisonous snakes can be distinctly identified.

Many normal precautions can be taken to prevent being bitten by snakes. It is first of all desirable for persons going about in areas where snakes possibly abound, to cover their legs properly with shoes. Keeping rats and frogs away from our houses also helps in keeping snakes out because rats and frogs attract snakes as they are their natural food. The keeping of peacocks in agricultural areas, the taming of mongoose and sometimes wherever possible attempts at keeping the bigger owls, falcons and kites in farms would to a great degree help in the reduction of snakes because peacocks attack and eat snakes and mongoose are natural enemies of snakes.

So also are birds like falcons and owls. One method of keeping rats away from houses would be to spray diluted carbolic acid around the houses. A concentrated solution of any insecticide or even phenyle kills a snake. Snakes can also be driven out from burrows and holes by smoke. In Rajasthan it is customary to put onion pieces in tents in the desert areas to keep snakes away though there is no definite evidence of the utility of this practice. It is possible that the pungent smell of the onions might have some effect.

If we take proper precautions and try to understand the distinction between venomous and non-venomous snakes, it will help us in utilising the majority of snake population for useful purpose for which nature has meant them.

Source : SNAKES OF INDIA

by

P. J. DEORAS.

Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Measure

NEW EXEMPTION LIMITS FIXED ON REPEAL OF ORDNANCE

The Tamil Nadu Government has decided to exempt the first two grounds from the Urban Land Tax where a person owns a total of five grounds of residential land or less in Madras and the towns of Madurai Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchi. In case where the holding is more than five grounds, the entire extent will be liable to tax.

In the belt areas of Madras (falling within 16 km. of the City limits), the exemption is given to the first three grounds where the aggregate extent of residential land owned by a person is seven grounds or less. For holdings above this limit, the entire extent will be subject to the levy.

Bill to Replace Ordinance :

These are the important changes made in the Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Bill, introduced by the Revenue Minister, Mr. S. Madhavan, in the State Assembly to day to replace an Ordinance issued earlier.

The Ordinance, promulgated on July 30, sought to make the entire extent of holding liable to tax when it exceeds the exemption limit. It also made a distinction between lands used for residential purposes (including vacant lands) and those used for non-residential purposes, and introduced differential rates for the two categories. It withdrew the concession granted in the principal Act for owner-occupied buildings.

As for non-residential urban land, the Bill fixes the exemption limit at half a ground in Madras and the four towns and makes the entire extent of land liable to tax if the aggregate area exceeds it. In the belt areas of Madras, the exemption limit is fixed at one ground. (The Ordinance granted no exemption to this category).

The Bill fixes July 1, 1971, as the crucial date for the determination of market value of the land.

The following are the rates of tax applicable to Madras (other than belt area) Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tircuhi.

Residential land (including vacant land) : Where the aggregate extent of land is two grounds or less-Nil ; where it exceeds two grounds but does not exceed five grounds—0.7 per cent of the market value on the extent in excess of two grounds which have the lowest market value; 10 grounds or less—one per cent of the market value on the whole extent ; 20 grounds or less—two per cent ; more than 20 grounds—2.5 per cent.

Non-residential land : Half a ground or less—Nil ; 2 grounds or less—0.5 percent on the whole extent ; 5 grounds or less—one per cent ; 10 grounds or less—1.5 per cent ; 20 grounds or less—2 per cent ; more than 20 grounds—2.5 per cent.

Belt Area:—

The following are the rates applicable to the Madras belt area :

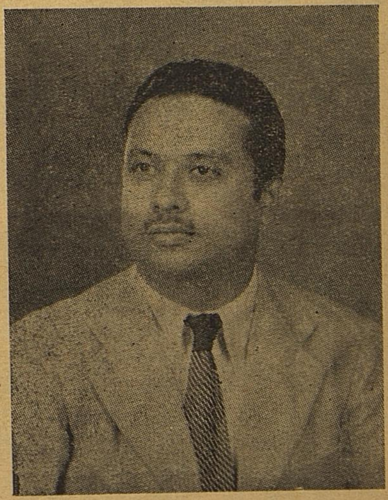
Residential land (including vacant land) : 3 grounds or less—Nil : 7 grounds or less—0.7 per cent on the extent in excess of 3 grounds which have the lowest market value ; 10 grounds or less—one per cent on the whole extent ; 20 grounds or less—2 per cent ; over 20 grounds—2.5 per cent.

Non - residential land ; one ground or less—Nil ; 2 grounds or less—0.5 per cent on the whole extent ; 7 grounds or less—one per cent ; 10 grounds or less—1.5 per cent ; 20 grounds or less—2 per cent ; over 20 grounds—2.5 per cent.

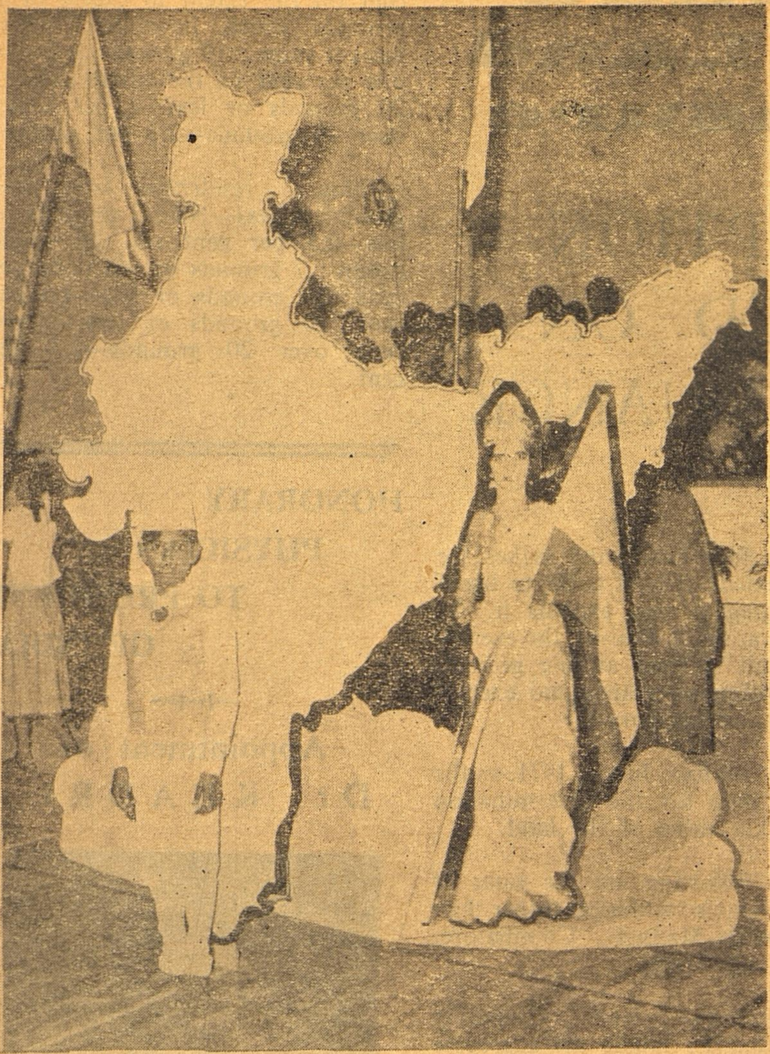
**

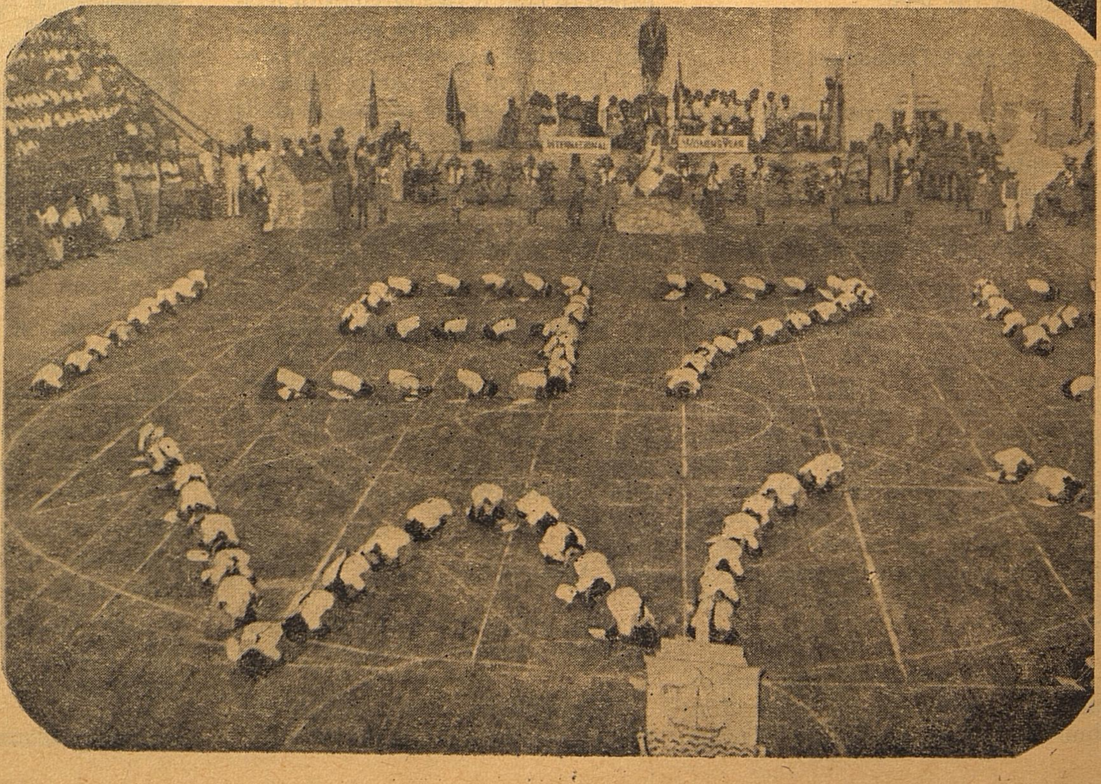
HONORARY PHYSICIAN TO PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

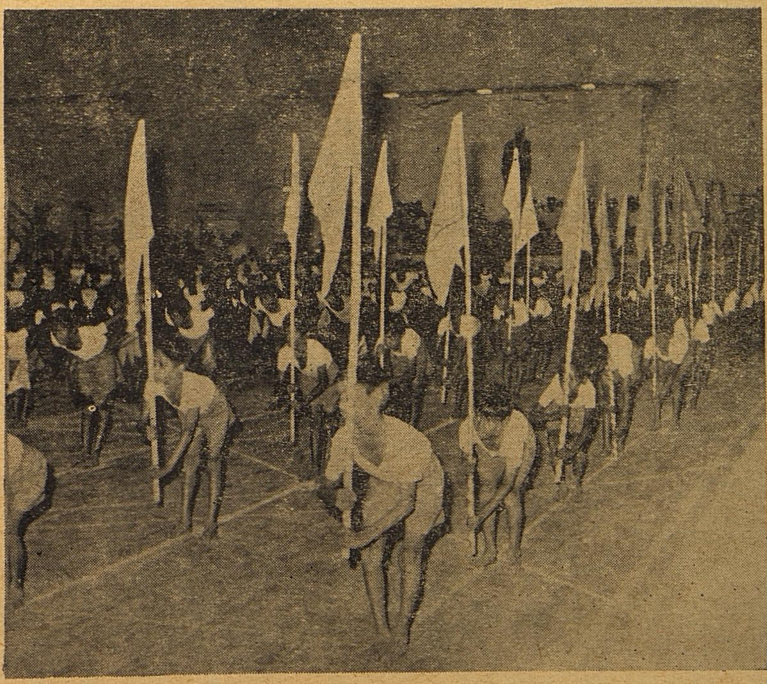
Appointment of Dr. KHADRI,



Dr. S. K. KHADRI the famous Unani Physician of our State, the Chief Medical Officer (Unani) Arignar Anna Govt. Hospital of Indian Medicine and the Project Officer, Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, New Delhi, has been appointed as the Honorary Physician to the President of India with effect from 7th, October 1975.




INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S YEAR

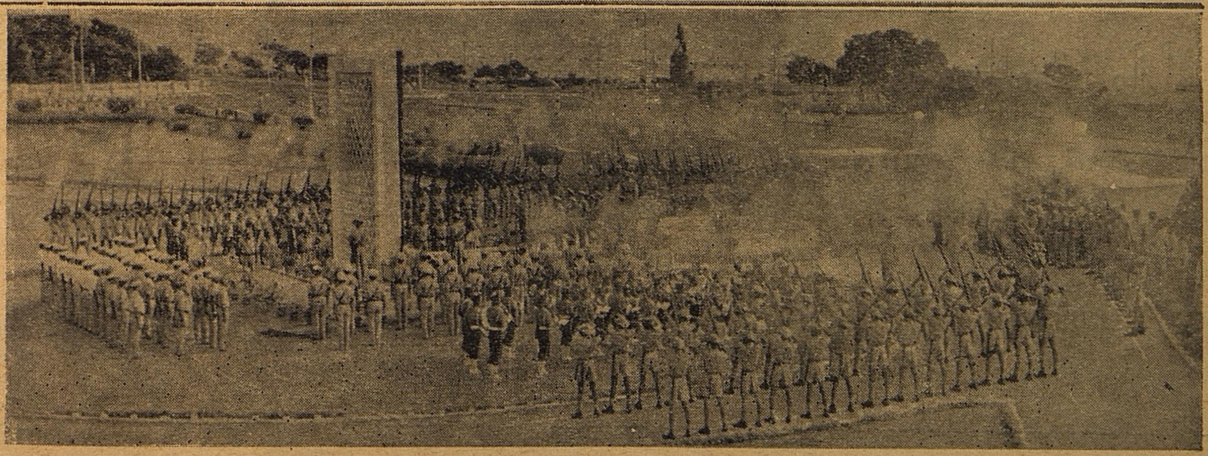


Week-long Children's Day Celebrations in Madras.

Opp. & this page

Below

On 21—10—75 the Annual Commemoration Parade of Tamil Nadu Police took place to honour all Police Personnel killed on duty.



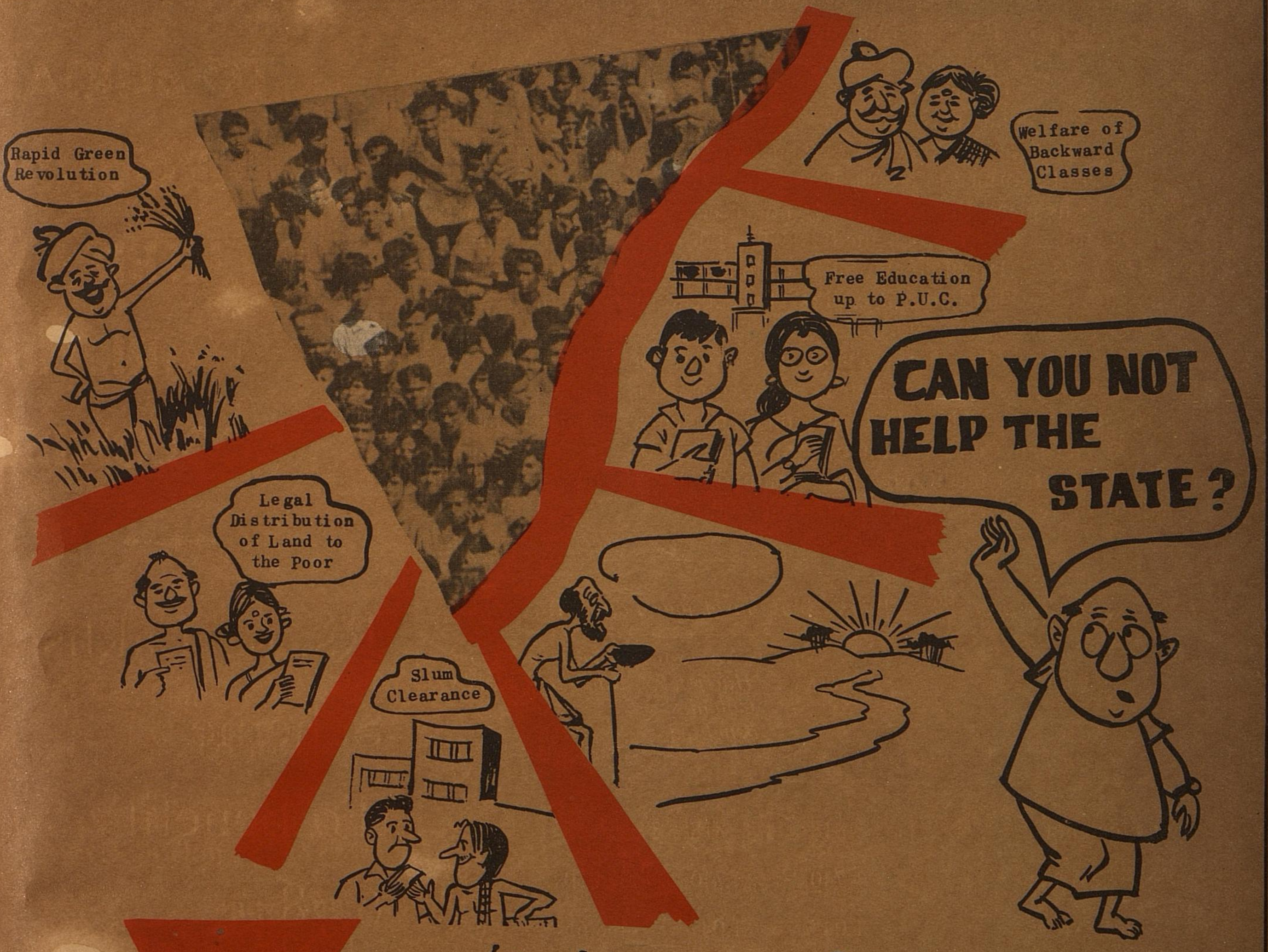
LAYING OF PATHWAYS TO BURIAL GROUNDS USED BY HARIJAN COLONIES

Rs. 60 Lakhs Scheme To benefit 6,784 Colonies Sanctioned

In order to provide in a phased manner, pathways leading to burial/cremation grounds for needy villages or hamlets in all the districts of the State, particularly in respect of those used by Harijans, the Government have, in the first sanctioned Rs. 30 lakhs this year. It has been estimated that the State needs 12,425 Kilometers to 20,663 Kilometers of such roads to be formed at a cost of Rs. 310/- lakhs, if all the communities in the villages are to be benefited. In respect of burial/cremation grounds used by Harijans, it will be sufficient to form 5,790 Kilometers of roads benefiting 9950 Harijan Colonies at an estimated cost of Rs. 115/- lakhs. Out of this, 3166 Harijan Colonies can be provided with this facility by the formation of roads to a length of 1827 Kilometers at an estimated cost of Rs. 55 lakhs, after acquiring lands for the purpose. For the remaining 6784 Harijan Colonies, roads to a length of 3963 Kilometers can be formed at an estimated cost of Rs. 60.00 lakhs without resort to land acquisition.

In the first instance the Government have sanctioned the creation of roads to burial grounds which do not need any land acquisition i.e. 3963 kilometers to 6784 Harijan Colonies at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs. The expenditure for this year will be limited to Rs. 30 lakhs. The district-wise break-up of the roads to be formed is given in the following statements. It is expected that after formation, the roads will be maintained by the respective Panchayat Unions.

Sl. No.	*Name of District*	*Works not involving Land Acquisition*			
		No. of works	*No. of Harijan Colonies benefited*	*Length in Kilometre*	*Cost in lakhs*
1.	Chingleput	818	818	416.30	6.25
2.	North Arcot ..	740	740	324.50	4.87
3.	South Arcot ..	1,047	1,047	458.65	6.88
4.	Thanjavur	924	924	690.20	10.35
5.	Pudukkottai ..	88	88	34.60	0.52
6.	Trichy	495	495	329.29	4.94
7.	Madurai	523	523	271.60	4.07
8.	Ramanathapuram ..	1,253	1,253	733.20	11.00
9.	Tirunelveli ..	269	269	158.00	2.37
10.	Coimbatore ..	165	165	136.60	2.05
11.	Dharmapuri ..	82	82	64.90	0.97
12.	Salem	324	324	325.10	4.88
13.	Nilgiris	8	8	6.40	0.10
14.	Kanyakumari ..	48	48	13.50	0.20
		6,784	6,784	3,962.84	59.45 (or 60 lakhs



Despite these Achievements Rising Population Raises Problems

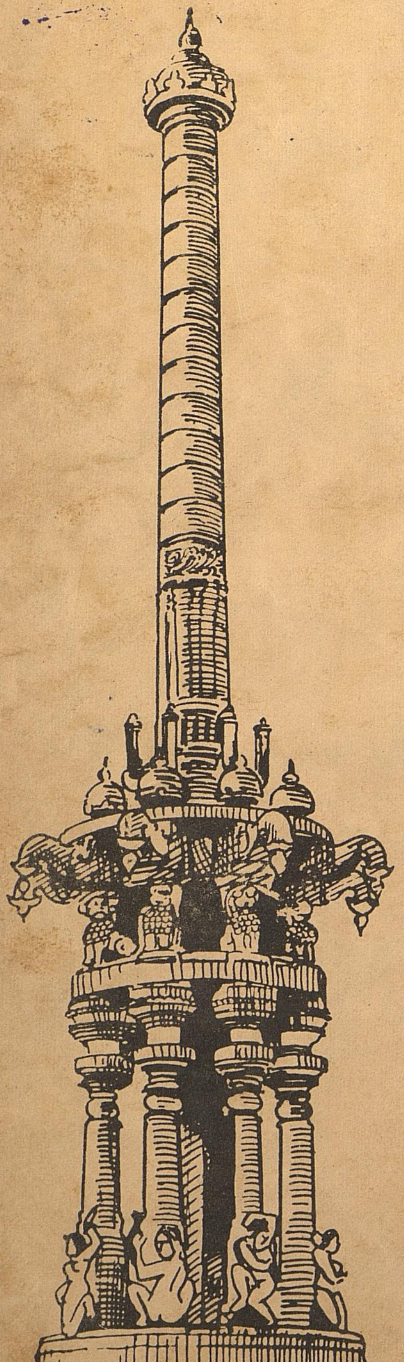
SURELY YOU CAN

by PLANNING YOUR FAMILY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND FAMILY PLANNING

Regd. No. M. 8676-A

VISIT
THE ART GALLERY AT
POOMPUHAR



- Where the stones tell a tale and recapture scenes from *Silappathikaram*, the ancient Tamil classic;
- Where a city sunk beneath the wave comes glowingly alive!
- A feast for the eyes — and food as well for thought — that's what you get at Poompuhar.
- The *piece de resistance* is the exquisitely carved statue of Madhavi, the temple courtesan.

COME...SAVOUR THE SCULPTURAL DELIGHTS OF THE POOMPUHAR ART GALLERY

Poompuhar is 21 kilometres from Sirkali and 29 kilometres from Mayavaram

ISSUED BY :
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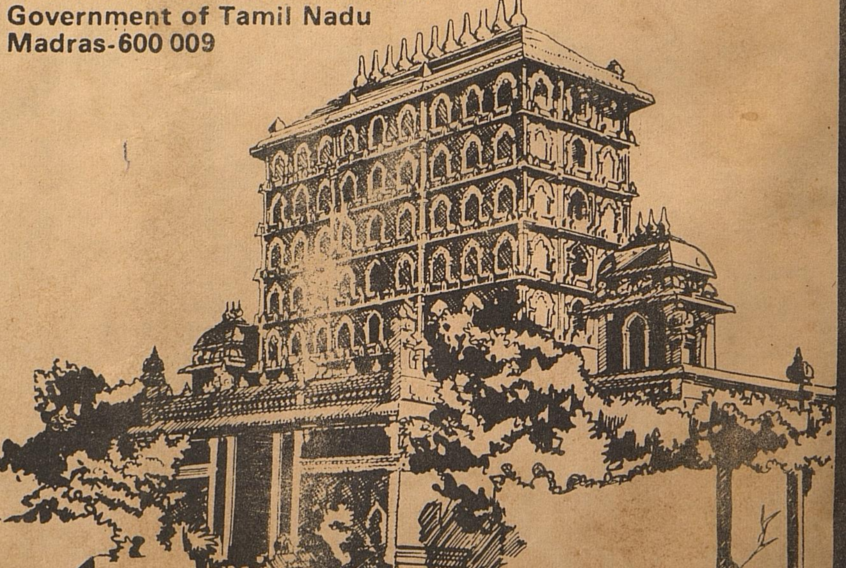
Government of Tamil Nadu
Madras-600 009**



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